The New-York Times.

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UNWELCOME NEWS.

Capture of the Gunboat Indianola by the Rebels.

Naval Engagement Thirty Miles Below Vicksburgh.

The Indianola Attacked by Three Rebel Boats.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEST ONE OF THEM.

The Indianola Badly Crippled and Run Ashore.

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, Feb. 27, Via MEMPHIS, March 1.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I regret to inform you that the *Indianola* has also fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The rams *Webb* and *Queen of the West* attacked her, 30 miles from here, and rammed her until she surrendered, all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with my instructions.

I do not know the particulars.

DAVID D. PORTER, Commander.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, March 2.

Arrivals from below to-day confirm the report of the sinking of the *Indianola* and the capture of her crew, by three rebel boats, among which was the *Queen of the West*.

The fight occurred about thirty miles below Vicksburgh, on Tuesday, the 24th ult. The fight was obstinate, lasting several hours, and the *Indianola* only surrendered when in a sinking condition.

She was run ashore, and the officers and crew are now in Vicksburgh.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

A Small Victory at Princeton, Tenn.—Reports from Below—Arrival of a Large Lot of Sailors—Capt. McLeod Murphy.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

We yesterday received intelligence of a very gratifying little victory in the Department of Gen. BULLEYAN, at Princeton, Tennessee. A Captain of cavalry, from a Wisconsin regiment, crossed the river into Tennessee, and surprised and captured a party of rebels superior to their own force—horse, foot and dragoons—and returned successfully, only two officers being wounded in the expedition. The captured party was over 60 strong.

The six rebel officers who were captured by Capt. ELLETT, of the *Queen of the West*, and sent here, were, a day or two since, sent to Cleveland.

Arrivals from Vicksburgh report no important movements there as yet. Work on the canal progresses. The cut at Lake Providence now extends for a distance of three miles. The completion of this cut-off will drain a very large tract of country for our own occupation, and flood an equal area of rebel territory. *The river, which is higher to-day than it has been before for twelve months, greatly adds to the chances of success in all these digging operations.* The labor and exposure of the men, however, in these undertakings is immense, and the sickness and mortality arising from these causes, added to the lack of surgical attention, will throw that at the Chickahominy Swamp into the shade. The reported losses—if I dared to state them—would appal the country.

The fine steamboat *Capitola*, Capt. TEOSTRUM, in charge of a Sanitary corps of Surgeons and nurses, arrived here this morning, on the way to Memphis and below. George Merrit, J. H. Turner, B. F. Pate, A. D. Lynch, Mr. Miller, Capt. Atkinson, Mr. Naylor and Mr. Williamson, are the Committee in charge of the sanitary stores—the most complete assortment ever shipped to the army in the Western Department. There are twenty volunteer surgeons, and twenty-five lady nurses, all sent from near Indianapolis, for the care and benefit of the Indiana troops around Vicksburgh. The boat was under charter to the United States Government, but she was turned over to the State for this trip. The lady nurses are of the "excellent women not a few" from that State. It will do the soldiers good to get a smile from those pleasant and kind faces—much more than the other kind sometimes referred to.

The weather has been rainy and pleasant here by turns for the last week. Yesterday it blew and rained great guns; to-day it is as pleasant as June. The mud is "quarter less twain" by the last soundings, and it takes a person skilled in navigation to find his way over the unknown sea in which the City of Cairo now swims.

Col. (now Capt.) J. McLEOD MURPHY, of the navy, arrived here from New-York, bringing with him about 300 sailors, landsmen, &c., besides half a dozen excellent officers for the Mississippi squadron of Rear-Admiral FOOTE. They are young, healthy and serviceable men, and some of them old and experienced seamen and gunners. This is a most timely and valuable addition to the effective force on these rivers, and makes the Colonel a thrice welcome visitor. Capt. MURPHY—as he is now properly called—has been suffering somewhat from rheumatism, caused by his late labors and exposure. His long and efficient services as Colonel of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers with the Army of the Potomac, entitled him to the gratitude of the country. His late successful efforts to raise men for the Western Sotilla, now so much needed, entitles him to be ranked among the best and most worthy of our military leaders. He goes down the river in a day or two to report to Rear-Admiral FOOTE, who, it is announced, has an important command in reserve for him. It will probably be the gunboat *Benton*, formerly commanded by the brave and lamented GWYNN.

Mr. FARRELL, late a Lieutenant in the Fifteenth New-York, who came out with Capt. MURPHY, with an appointment as Acting Ensign, has been assigned to the command of the gunboat *New Era*, at Island No. 10. Mr. BEVANS, another of his officers, has been detailed to the *Lafayette*. They are both efficient officers. DE SOTO.

A Boat for the Loyal Men of Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In December, 1860, Commander T. A. W. CRAVEN, of the United States ship *Mohican*, at Key West, wrote to the subscriber that the Italians there were endeavoring to seize Fort Taylor in which there were very few men. The information was sent at once to Gen. SCOTT, then in Washington, and he ordered troops to garrison the Fort, which saved it from capture. At the same time Com. CRAVEN wrote to Mr. TOUCEY, the Secretary of the Navy, stating the above fact, and asking *permission to keep his ship there to save the Fort*, to which letter the Secretary responded by *ordering him to cruise on the coast of Cuba*, which order Com. CRAVEN obeyed, had the luck to capture two slavers soon, and returned to Key West, where he staid until the Fort was garrisoned.

This Mr. TOUCEY, emboldened by the success of men of his own mode of thinking at the late elections has come out of his obscurity, made a speech on the nomination of SEYMOUR as a candidate for Governor of Connecticut at the ensuing election, and has reduced the issues before the people of that State to a very plain one, viz.: whether they will stand by the loyalty and the flag of their fathers, or adopt that of the traitors and secession, leaving the old stars and stripes under foot and to be trampled upon and the new one of secession floating triumphant.

The fall elections in New-York and New-Jersey, it is now well understood, have not only encouraged the rebels but have had a bad effect on our brave men in the field, who think that it was treating them as David ordered Uriah to be treated—" set him in the front of the battle that he may die." It is to be hoped that Connecticut, in the results of its election, may not follow this bad example of striking its own soldiers in the back whilst in front of the enemy.

G. W. B.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA AGAIN.

Capture and Burning of the Ship Jacob Bell, from China.

Sixteen Hundred Chests of Tea on Board.

Her Passengers and Crew Landed at St. Thomas.

HALIFAX, Monday, March 2.

The steamer *Delta*, from St. Thomas on the 20th and Bermuda on the 25th ultimo, has arrived at this port. She makes the following report:

On the 12th of February, in lat. 24°, lon. 66°, the *Florida* captured and burnt the ship *Jacob Bell*, bound from China for New-York. The *Jacob Bell* had sixteen hundred tons (chests) of tea on board. Her passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel and arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th of February.

The passengers, Mrs. WILLIAMS, Mr. JOHNSON and two Mr. BELLS, have arrived here in the *Delta*.

The United States steamer *Alabama* left St. Thomas on the 20th of February, in search of the *Florida*.

The steamer *Columbia* run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., and arrived at St. George with a cargo of cotton and tobacco.

The *Columbia* reported the arrival at Wilmington of the steamer *Giraffe*.

HALIFAX, Monday, March 2—P. M.

The *Jacob Bell's* cargo was valued $1,500,000.

The *Vanderbilt* was at St. Thomas on the 20th, to leave next day on a cruise. The Federal ship *Shepard Knapp* left left St. Thomas the week previous, in search of the rebel pirate *Alabama*. A number of Federal vessels were at St. Thomas, fearing to leave, lest they should fall a prey to the pirates.

The *Cadmus*, with Mr. BUNCH, sailed for England on the 21st.

The officers of the *Florida* say they passed the night in company with the *Vanderbilt* lately.

THE SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

A Stirring Order by Brig.-Gen. Sickles.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment, which reached this City, on Saturday last, *en route* for home, where it will recruit and then return to the field, was attached to the corps now commanded by Brig.-Gen. SICKLES. The General took leave of the regiment in the following stirring order:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, Feb. 23, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13—The General commanding cannot sever, even temporarily, his relations with the Second New-Hampshire Volunteers, without expressing his regret that this gallant regiment no longer belongs to his command.

Entering the service at the beginning of the war, this regiment has participated, with distinction, in the combats which have made the campaigns of this army illustrious.

Unchallenged in loyalty as in valor, the devotion of the Second New-Hampshire to our sacred cause is to-day as unyielding as when the fall of Sumter inflamed the Union.

Soldiers! your patriotic State will soon fill up your ranks. You will be greeted at home with affectionate welcome by those who appreciate your worth, and share your manifest love of country.

You will, perhaps, encounter not a few who find everything to deplore in the means employed to suppress the rebellion, and nothing to commend except their own exertions to confer authority upon those who apologize for treason, and sue for peace with the traitors who spurn them.

You have offered your own lives for the Union. You have buried many brave comrades on the bloody fields of the rebellion. You will know how to repel the approach of renegades who would betray the cause for which your flag has been proudly borne in battle.

To your commanding officer, Col. GILMAN MARSTON, twice wounded at the head of his regiment, distinguished for gallantry in the field and for signal ability in the National Councils, I desire to acknowledge my obligations for his able and zealous cooperation as an officer of this command.

Your comrades in those heroic Divisions which are forever inseparable from the names of HEINTZELMAN and KEARNEY, will always cherish their recollections of the glorious service in which you have been associated; nor will they cease to look with solicitude to the day, which all hope will not be distant, when you will return to the Third Army Corps with renovated ranks and undiminished ardor, eager to share with us the honors of new and eventful campaigns.

By command of Brig.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

O. H. HAZE, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment:

Col. GILMAN MARSTON, Lieut.-Col. Edward L. Bailey, commanding; Maj. James W. Carr, Adjt. Albert M. Parkins, Quartermaster Charles H. Shute, Surgeon J. M. Morrow, Assistant-Surgeon Dr. Stone, Assistant-Surgeon Dr. Bunton.

Company A—Capt. H. D. F. Young, First Lieut. L. N. Converse, Second Lieut. ——.

Company B—Capt. J. N. Hubbard, First Lieut. W. W. Bellard, Second Lieut. Geo. N. Shute.

Company C—Capt. Sam. O. Burnham, First Lieut. Geo. W. Roberts, Second Lieut. ——.

Company D—Capt. Sam. P. Sayles; First Lieut. Harry Hayward, Second Lieut. Charles H. Shute.

Company E—Capt. Wm. H. Smith, First Lieut. Isaac N. Vesper, Second Lieut. ——.

Company F—Capt. H. N. Metcalf, First Lieut. H. R. Richardson, Second Lieut. J. H. Baker.

Company G—Capt. J. G. Flint, First Lieut. David Stale, Second Lieut. ——.

Company H—Capt. J. N. Patterson, First Lieut. John D. Cooper, Second Lieut. A. G. Bracy.

Company I—Capt. G. W. Gordon, First Lieut. ——, Second Lieut. ——.

Company K—Capt. J. F. Holman, First Lieut. George E. Sides, Second Lieut. C. N. Paich.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, March 2.

Rev. Dr. HENRY JACKSON, a well-known Baptist minister of Newport, died suddenly in the cars to-day, while going from here to East Greenwich.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Extra Session of the Senate Called by the President.

THE NOMIALTIONS FOR GENERALS.

Action on the Internal Tax Amendments in the Senate.

The Indemnity Bill Through the House and Hanging in the Senate.

Reorganization of the Court of Claims.

The Copperheads Filibustering in the House.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

THE INDEMNITY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The opponents of the Indemnity bill in the Senate have determined to defeat it by talking against time. The friends of the bill will not allow an adjournment, either to-night or to-morrow, until the bill is passed.

The Indemnity bill has been crowded out this evening from the hour to which it was postponed from this afternoon, and will not now probably come up till morning.

FILLIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

The Copperheads filibustered in the House all the afternoon, to prevent the passage of the bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia. The chief significance of the bill lies in the fact that it will turn out of a fat National office a Southern sympathizer, in the person of WIGLIFFE's son-in-law.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have reported the Internal Tax bill, and will put it upon its passage as soon as the Indemnity bill is disposed of.

THE PAPER DUTY TO BE REDUCED.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to reduce the paper duty from thirty-five to twenty per cent.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims bill, passed to-day, makes two extra Judges. It is understood that Jno. A. BUSHMAN will fill one of the Judgeships. The candidates for the other are thick as blackberries.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

The President has completed his list of Major and Brigadier-Generals—thirty of the former and seventy-five of the latter—as provided for by the Senate resolution, but will not send them to the Senate until the Executive session, on the 5th of March. Gen. CASEY heads the list of Major-Generals. All Executive business has been laid over until Thursday.

The Senate Military Committee have reported to the Senate for confirmation all the Major-Generals nominated, except STEPHEN A. HURLBUT and JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, and all the Brigadier-Generals, except Gen. F. SHEPLEY and Col. FRANK S. NICKERSON, of Maine; GODFREY WEITZEL and Chas. C. GILBERT, of Ohio; ALFRED N. A. TORBERT, of New-Jersey; and Col. D. STUART, of Illinois. There will probably be no action by the Committee in regard to these gentlemen.

A SHIP CANAL CONVENTION.

The following call for a Ship Canal Convention at Chicago, next June, to take what further steps may be possible for reviving the great project recently killed in the House, has been signed to-day by some eighty or ninety Senators and Representatives.

"Regarding the enlargement of the canals between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic as of great national, commercial and military importance, and as tending to promote the development, prosperity and unity of our whole country, we invite a meeting of all those interested in the subject at Chicago, on the first Tuesday in June next. We especially ask the cooperation and aid of the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Agricultural Societies and business associations of the country.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863."

A PASSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

A sharp personal controversy occurred in the House on Saturday evening, between Messrs. BLAKE and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. The question at controversy was, as to whether or not VALLANDIGHAM remarked, in a caucus of the Democratic delegation held prior to the war, that the Union soldiers would not go through his District without passing over his dead body. Mr. BLAKE and other members present in the caucus affirmed positively that he did make the remark, while Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and others denied the truth of the statement.

SECESSION AND ABOLITION.

GARRETT DAVIS became much excited in the course of his speech, made at the Saturday evening session of the Senate, removing his cravat, turning back his cuts<illegible> and gesticulating freely. Among other things, he remarked that he should devote his entire energies against both secession and abolition, and, God helping him, he would fight both till the last moment of his life. He was proud of New-England, proud to recognize her as a part of our common country.

Senator POMEROY made a strong State rights speech on the Conscription bill, remarking that if he were Governor of a State and the National authorities should attempt to arrest one of its citizens without due process of law, he would summon forth the militia bayonets for the defence of the arrested party.

COPPERHEAD TRACTS.

A printing house in New-York, as we learn, was recently offered its own price for getting up 50,000 of the speeches of BROOKS and VALLANDIGHAM and orators of the same kidney, and delivering the job within three days. The contract was filled, and the literature boxed and shipped to Albany within the time given.

The labors of the Copperhead faction are enormous in this line, and the country is to be flooded with the sedition stuff which forms the staples of doughface speeches in Congress and secesh journals. No less than twelve millions of pamphlets are to be printed and circulated. By means like these Jeff. DAVIS Northern allies hope to carry New-Hampshire and Connecticut.

THE ALMADEN CASE.

The opinion in the great Almaden quicksilver case, which has excited so much interest, is nearly completed, and will be delivered in a few days.

A DENIAL.

We are informed that there is no foundation for the statement of the Washington *Star*, that the First Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment were all found asleep on picket at Lee's Mills, and, furthermore, were not doing picket duty on the evening specified. There was a personal difficulty between Gen. HAYES and some of the officers, which led to the arrest of the regiment. The men, however, were released a few hours afterward, and were under arms prepared to march, thirty minutes after the news came of the recent rebel raid.

REMINISCENCE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

It will be remembered that Col. LEE commanded the advance when our forces met with the reverse at Ball's Bluff, in the commencement of the war. A colored servant of Capt. MERRITT's, now of Gen. MARCINDALE's Staff, who accompanied the regiment, commenced talking as they neared the bank. Orders had previously been given that there should be no noise above a whisper, the expedition being intended for a surprise. Col. LEE commanded the negro to keep silence, and on making a noise the second time, threw him into the river. The foundering of the contraband in the water, and his cries for help, alarmed the enemy and enabled them to be prepared for us. This is strictly true.

FRESH BREAD FOR THE ARMY.

The Army of the Potomac is now being supplied regularly with fresh bread, which is much relished by the troops after their long diet on "hard tack." The bread is baked in the encampments, two sets of men detailed for the purpose, running the ovens night and day. Each gang consists of two bakers, two assistants and two helpers. The ovens are generally made about seven feet wide and ten feet long, of simple green pine logs and mud. Each soldier is entitled to a pound loaf every other day.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON's joint resolution, introduced in the Senate Friday, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, is as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws heretofore passed in relation to the pay of the volunteers and militia, called into the service of the United States since the 1st of April, A. D., 1861, shall be so construed as to allow payments to such volunteers and militia to commence as follows, viz: To the enlisted men from the date of individual enrolment or enlistment, and to the commissioned officers from date from which they are mustered into service, date of entering into active duty in the field under proper orders to that effect, or date of organization of their respective companies or regiments in the manner prescribed by the general orders of the War Department, whichever of these dates shall in point of order soonest occur; and that all recruits accepted and enlisted either in the *regular army or volunteer service of the United States, who have received or may be entitled to receive* the advance bounty of $25, under Section 6, of the act approved July 5, 1862, shall not forfeit the same unless discharged under sentence of General Court-Martial, by orders, by way of punishment, or in consequence of fraud on the part of the soldier.

REBEL LINE OF COMMUNICATION BROKEN UP.

By a recent order of the War Department, the trade between Loudon County and the District of Columbia and Maryland, authorized some time since, for the purpose of facilitating the Union people of that section of country in procuring the necessaries of life, has been prohibited, it having been ascertained that persons have been procuring passes with a view ostensibly of availing themselves of this generous privilege, but really for the purpose of transporting large quantities of goods directly into the rebel lines.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

THE NORTH OVERLAND EXPEDITION.

The report of Capt. JAMES L. FISK's North Overland Expedition was submitted to the House to-day. It was organized for the protection of emigrants over a new route from Fort Benton, in Decotah Territory, part of which was surveyed by the late lamented Gen. STEVENS. It is accompanied by a very interesting journal. The expedition was unusually successful, and the route was found to be exceedingly practicable. The Indians on the route, especially the Assiniboins were cold and distant, evidently in anticipation of the Sioux massacre. A severe chastisement of the latter tribe he deems to be politic and necessary. He reports that the wagon-road of Capt. MULLEN, from Fort Benton to Walla Walla, is passable, but sadly needs repairs. At Grasshopper Diggings he left a party of emigrants, who gave him reliable information of the great wealth of these gold mines, and statements that thousands of miners were at work there, and many claims were yielding from $50 to $100 per day, for each man. Grasshopper River is a tributary of the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri River.

PROCEEDINGS IN PRIZE CASES.

The bill of Senator GRIMES to regulate the proceedings in prize cases provides: first, that in cases in which prizes are perishable, liable to deteriorate, or costing in keeping disproportionately to value, the Court may order sale without liability to appeal, and the Marshal shall deposit the gross proceeds with the Assistant United States Treasurer nearest the place of sale, and the Court may order therefrom the payment of costs and charges; second, that the Secretary of War or Navy may take any vessel before adjudication for the use of the Department, and pay its value into the Treasury, subject to the order of the adjudicating Court; third, that auctioneers of established reputations shall be employed by the Secretary of the Navy, under certain regulations, at a compensation of not more than 1½ per centum; fourth, that previous adjudicatory acts be amended so that the compensation of counsel for the captors, when separate counsel shall be deemed necessary, shall be confined to such services as may be requisite, by reason of the separate interests of the captors, and which may conflict with those of the United States, may be involved; fifth, that the Commissioners in prizes shall not exceed two in each district—one a retired naval officer—whose combined salaries shall not exceed $6,000. The sixth and seventh sections relate to witness fees and appeals.

AN EXPLANATION.

Representative DAVIS says in the recent debate on Mr. JENNESS PRESCOTT's application for a seat in the House, that in what he said or intended to say there was nothing personal against that gentleman.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The Select Committee, of which Representative SMITHERS is Chairman, on the charges preferred in a pamphlet form by R. TAYLOR against the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. HOLLOWAY, say in their report that they were surprised to learn that a practice had grown up in the Bureau of reporting to Congress its receipts and expenditures, only leaving that body ignorant of its outstanding liabilities. Another embarrassment in the way of the Committee was the tardiness of HOLLOWAY's response to the resolution of the House, passed January, 1862, in which the expenditures were stated of but $95,000, when, as added up, they amount to $46,546.

Mr. HOLLOWAY explains this by attributing the discrepancy to the clerks who furnished the data. The Committee also find that while the Commissioner chosed to be printed ten copies of specifications, drawings, &c., of inventors, according to law, at a cost of $17,587, he procured twenty additional copies at a cost of $17,588, without the authority of law. As to the expenses of temporary clerks, the Committee say they are about the average of the past five years, although the business has now fallen off nearly fifty per cent. The practice of letting original papers on file go out into the hands of temporary clerks, meets with the Committee's censure. They find sustained the charge that the Commissioner had recommended the payment of a claim of HENRY T. DAVIS to the amount of $5,720 after it had been twice or more rejected by his predecessors in office. They are not satisfied with his explanation. They further say he has unlawfully reduced salaries. There was not sufficient proof to sustain the other charges, which were of a minor character. The Committee conclude by reminding the House of the relative importance of the Patent Office in its connection with the industrial interests, and say its administration requires the highest qualifications of intelligence, business habits and industry. The Committee find that the Commissioner employed as clerks two ladies, whose husbands are in the South, and that he is now paying half-salary to one of them, though she has gone South, and is now there with her husband. The House has adopted the report, and passed a resolution that it be printed and a copy thereof sent to the President of the United States.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Official notice has been given of the decree of the Peruvian Government, that a foreign flag may enjoy in Peru all the privileges of the national, mercantile marine, remaining subject to the laws and regulations of the Custom-house.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The following decision has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, concerning coupons or bonds issued by or in aid of a railroad company. In cases of bonds issued by a State, county, city or town, in aid of a railroad company, whereof the interest is to be paid by the company, the Government tax of 3 per centum must be withheld, although neither bond or coupon may express the liability of the company—such an arrangement being virtually an indorsement of the company's bonds by the said State, county, city or town. Whether the interest is paid by the State, county, city or town, and received from the railroad company or paid directly by the company to the bondholders, is immaterial. In either case the managers of the company must account to the Government for the tax. When bonds are issued by or in aid of a railroad company, the interest of which is made payable in a foreign country, such interest will not be subject to taxation under the first section of the Excise law.

ANÆSTHETICS.

The Surgeon-General has recommended Congress to pay Dr. G. MORTON $200,000 for the use of anæsthetics in the army and navy. Dr. MORTON personally appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning to urge its adoption.

NAVAL.

Commander M. S. WOODMAN has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Princess Royal*.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. E. H. FARGUSON has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Montgomery*.

FREE LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM FOR SOLDIERS.

Distinguished speakers to-night participated in the ceremonies attendant on the dedication of a library and reading-room free to all soldiers, on ground set apart by Congress for that purpose.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Legislature of Michigan concerning the rebellion, approving the President's Proclamation, &c.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill to further regulate the proceedings in prize cases, and amending the acts of Congress in relation thereto. He said that there were already prizes in New-York to the amount of eight millions dollars, half of which should go to the Treasury; but under the present law, only a small portion went to the Government. The bill was to remedy this, and cause the more speedy adjudication and payment of sailors.

The bill passed.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill for the protection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of fraud in the insurrectionary districts, the pending question being on the motion to strike out the sections providing for the purchase of cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped these sections would not be stricken out. He said great quantities of cotton had been collected by the army at the Southwest. But it was mostly divided among certain officers, and the Treasury had not received a dollar for the cotton collected by the army, except some at Hilton Head.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., (States' Rights,) hoped the Senator would investigate the matter before his Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The motion was lost—14 against 21.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H., (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing that any officer or private coming into possession of any such abandoned property, shall turn the same over to an agent of the Government, and failing to do so, they shall be tried by Court-martial. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment that any officer plundering or secreting property, or bartering or selling cotton, rice, or tobacco, or in any way aiding any one else to do thus, shall be dismissed from the service, and be forever incapable of holding any office or place in the service.

Mr. POWELL moved to insert the word "taking" after the word "plundering," and the word "money" after the word "property." He said he knew, and had evidence in his possession, that officers in the West had taken large sums of money from persons whom they had arrested, before they would release them.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said the laws and Articles of War provided for these cases now. This amendment was offered simply for the purpose of making a charge against certain officers. He was unwilling to make any such charge without any evidence.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that a shipload of flour was stopped at Belize by the brother of a certain officer, and the Captain was made to sell his flour at $10 per barrel, and then the brother sold it at $20.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he was astonished that the Senator from Kentucky persisted in making idle charges against Gen. BURNSIDE. He read an extract from a letter from Gen. BURNSIDE, thanking him (WILSON) for defending him against the imputations made against him in the Senate, among others, that he had taken the plate and furniture of ALEXANDER ROMANS for his own use. ROMANS escaped from New-Orleans without taking the oath of allegiance, on a pass procured by a professed Union man, who turned out to be a scoundrel. ROMANS was one of the rebel Provost-Marshals who destroyed such an immense amount of property on the arrival of the Union troops. He (Gen. BURNSIDE) had taken possession of ROMANS' plate and furniture and turned them over to Gen. BANKS' Quartermaster. He was especially thankful for the offer of a Committee of Investigation. He was ready at all times to account for his conduct; though he should not answer newspaper slanders. If Mr. DAVIS was an honest and just man he could at any time be satisfied by the letter. Mr. WILSON said he believed all the other charges against Gen. BURNSIDE would turn out as groundless as this one.

After further discussion, the amendment was rejected—Yeas 13, Nays 23.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) renewed the amendment to strike out the section authorizing the Treasury Agent to purchase property in these insurrectionary districts. He did not wish the Government to become a great factor in articles of property; and he did not wish especially to furnish means to the rebels to buy munitions of war to carry on the fight.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) hoped the sections would be stricken out. The Government might as well break up the blockade at once as thus to become an immense trader and furnish supplies. His information was, that the rebels had received great aid and comfort from the contraband trade on the Mississippi River. The money furnished would be used to help the rebels, and if this policy was pursued, the war would be interminable.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) contended that this provision of the bill would practically defeat the Confiscation act by buying property which was already confiscated. He also referred to a former act of Congress authorizing the President to grant licenses to trade.

The motion was agreed to—24 against 12.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said the bill was now worthless. The Senate had deliberately voted to continue the present state of things, that its Generals should be demoralized, and that a vast amount of property should be handed over to the thieves to be divided among them. It had voted two or three hundred millions out of the Treasury, and he moved to lay the bill on the table.

Rejected—Yeas 17, Nays 20.

The bill then passed.

Mr. WILEY, of Virginia, (Union,) presented the credentials of Hon. L. S. BOWMAN, elected United States Senator from Virginia for six years from the 4th of March next.

A message was received from the President, transmitting to the Senate a copy of the correspondence with the working men of England; also transmitting for the consideration of Congress a dispatch to the Secretary of State from the United States Consul at Liverpool, with the address of the distressed operatives of England to the New-York Relief Committee and inhabitants of the United States; also transmitting a joint resolution of the Legislature of New-Mexico, accepting the benefit of the act granting lands for the benefit of the College of Agriculture, Mechanics and Arts.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Indemnification bill, made a report.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) objected to the reception of the report, on the ground that it contained new matter not in the bill or amendments, as they were sent to the Conference Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was no new subject matter in the report. The Conference Committee had adopted the sections of the House bill and the amendments of the Senate. Some of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that he understood that this was not the report agreed upon by the Committee; that some portions of it had been stricken out.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was the only report agreed upon, and the only report drawn up and signed, and he claimed there was nothing in the report not strictly in the line of the duty of the Committee.

The Chair said that the objection was no point of order.

Mr. WALL, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the report until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the motion so as to postpone it until 7 o'clock.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to a postponement unless there could be some understanding that there might be a vote to-night, and no factious opposition should be made.

After some discussion, the report was postponed until 7 o'clock.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Internal Revenue bill with amendments.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the section providing for certain promotions in the Quartermaster's Department. Agreed to—21 against 14.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to exempt persons from the provisions of the enrolling bill on account of religious scruples. He said it was meant to apply particularly to the Society of Friends. He thought it wrong to compel them to do that which they believed God has forbidden. No class of persons contributed more cheerfully to the charities and necessities of the war, and many young men had not followed in the footsteps of their fathers, but had enlisted in the war. He had been educated among these people, and though he might not have continued in their faith, he would bear tribute to their worth and high character.

Mr. RICHARDSON opposed the amendment on the ground that these people should take their chances with all other citizens. He thought the provisions of the bill would be less heavy on them than on many others.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) thought it unwise to make a distinction in favor of any sect or Church.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said although he represented perhaps a larger class of these persons than any one, *yet he should oppose the amendment*, as he thought it would be unfair. The Constitution of Pennsylvania did not exempt them from the operation of its military laws.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas 14, Nays 22.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to strike out the section authorizing the President to commission certain officers. He said it was not worth anything unless it was intended to commission negroes in the army.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said it was not intended to commission negroes. It was proposed to commission white men for certain regiments.

Mr. RICHARDSON was opposed to using negroes for anything but labor. They would be good for nothing to fight, and would lose every battle.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said there was a regiment of negroes in his State. At first there was a prejudice against them, but by their bearing and discipline they had disarmed prejudice. They had been under fire and fought bravely, and Senators would yet acknowledge the bravery and fighting qualities of the negro.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to repeal so much of the enrolling act as allows exemption from draft on payment of a sum of money to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not to exceed $300.

After a debate the question was put, and no quorum voted.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 4, nays 26. Still no quorum.

Mr. GRIMES moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms request the attendance of absent members. Agreed to.

A quorum being obtained, the amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 25.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment that no negro, free or slave, shall be enrolled in the military, marine, or naval service of the United States. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 23.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment, in the form of a proviso, that no person of African descent shall be commissioned as any officer in the service of the United States. Adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Pearce, Pomeroy, Powell, Sauls, Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wall, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts—17.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that any person belonging to or getting up any secret society hostile to the United States, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not less than five, nor more than ten years, or fined not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, and such person shall disclose the secrets, passwords, &c., of the society. He said it referred principally to the so-called "Knights of the Golden Circle."

Mr. RICHARDSON said he could prove that that organization belonged to the Senator's party, and was for the purpose of establishing a military despotism.

After further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered an amendment to the proviso offered by Mr. POWELL, so that it would read that no person of African descent shall be commissioned as officers in the service of the United States, except company officers, and in companies composed exclusively of persons of African descent. Adopted—Yeas 18, Nays 17.

The bill then passed—Yeas 28, Nays 10.

Mr. COWAN presented the petition of W. G. JAMES, praying for immediate action on the bill for the admission of Colorado, as highly important to the interests of the country, and showing to Europe and the South an unflinching determination to maintain the Union with the constitutional guarantees to all sections.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Internal Revenue bill.

An amendment was adopted, fixing the license on retail liquor dealers at $20.

The House amendment, taxing beaver skins three cents each, was stricken out.

The House amendment, taxing steam engines, including locomotives, 1½ per cent. ad valorem, was disagreed to, and a tax of 3 per cent. ad valorem on steam engines, was substituted.

The House tax of one per cent. ad valorem on ready-made clothing, was stricken out, and the tax of custom work increased to 3 per cent.

Continued on Eighth Page.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER RESOLUTIONS.

Mayor Opdyke Vetoes Them.

The following message from the Mayor was received at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, but the consideration of the City Appropriation bill prevented its being taken up until after the adjournment:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval to your Board, in which they originated, the preamble and resolutions touching Fitz John Porter, late a Major-General of Volunteers in the United States Army, a public resolution in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, and condemning the action of the United States Government in dismissing him from the military service of the nation.

I object to these proceedings because I cannot but regard them as revolutionary in their tendencies, if not calculated to undermine the very foundations of our Government. In letter and spirit they are marked by the absence of that respect to the constituted authorities, and that acquiescence in their decisions, which are enjoined by all law, both human and divine, and without which a government must soon lose its dignity. Indeed, it was this very spirit that led to the rebellion which is now threatening the life of the nation.

At a time when the energies of the nation are absorbed in efforts to crush out this armed resistance to the National authority, it is clearly the duty of every citizen and every legislative body to do everything in their power to aid the Government, and share all its certain from all action that tends to paralyze its efforts. This is the spirit which the City of New-York has always shown, and this I am confident, is her sentiment now. In the future, as in the past, she will give to the National Government a firm support, and judge its acts with a candid and tolerant spirit.

Besides this general objection, it seems to me that the case of Fitz John Porter presents no features justifying your censure of his conduct or your censure of the Government. He was charged with disobedience of orders in the face of the enemy, striking battle, such conduct constituting the highest crime known in military law, and justly subjects the offender to the punishment of death. Thereupon he had a thorough and impartial trial before a Court-martial of his peers. These who constituted the Court were men who had seen long years of military service, like the accused, had been educated at West Point, the graduates of which institution are usually united by bonds of sympathy more or less close. Every opportunity was given him by the widest range of evidence, to disprove the charges brought against his loyalty and to justify his conduct, if justification were possible.

The material evidence in the case is fully and fairly set forth in the able report of the Judge Advocate-General; and no one can read that report, marked as it is by strictness, impartiality, and a chivalrous sense of a soldier's duty, without a profound conviction that the decision of the Court was in harmony with the evidence. Nay, more: any one who will read this masterly report of Judge Holt, who is no less distinguished for true conservatism and freedom from partisan prejudice, than for unimpeachable integrity, cannot fail to be impressed with a withstanding conviction, not only that the charges were true, but that the offences were committed under circumstances which stamp them with unusual turpitude. This is clearly shown in the testimony adduced to establish the second specification under the first charge.

From the testimony it appears that General Pope, at ten o'clock, on the morning of the twenty-ninth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the day on which a severe battle was fought between the forces under his command and the rebels, ordered Generals Porter and McDowell, then not a few miles distant from the scene of conflict, to move their forces toward Gainesville, until they should effect a junction with the forces of Heintzelman, Sigel and Reno, leaving it, however, optional with these officers to depart from the strict letter of the order, if in their judgment greater advantages could be thus obtained. General McDowell, hearing the din of battle in a slightly different direction from that indicated in the order, followed the instinct of a soldier, and promptly put his forces in motion to participate in it. He at the same time advised General Porter to move his command to the left of General Pope's line, where clouds of dust and smoke gave evidence that the contending forces were also engaged. Gen. Porter answered: "We cannot go in there anywhere without getting into a fight." Nor did he "go in," but remained passive with his force of 12,000 men during the whole of that bloody day. On the same day, at 4½ P. M., Gen. Pope ordered Gen. Porter "to push forward into action at once on the enemy's right flank, and, if possible, on his rear." This order was not obeyed, nor was there any attempt made to obey it. It was borne to him by Capt. Pope, a staff officer, accompanied by Orderly Duffee, and placed in his hands about 5½ P. M.

The following extract from Mr. Duffee's testimony shows the shameful indifference with which Gen. Porter received that order:

Q.—Did you see the order delivered into the hands of Gen. Porter?

A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him take the order from Capt. Pope.

Q.—Was he in his tent or out of doors?

A.—He was lying down under a shade tree when he took the order.

Q.—Did he change his position on reading the order, or did he continue to lie down?

A.—I cannot state positively whether he rose to his feet or not; but at the time he was reading the order, I noticed that he was lying in this position on the ground, (describing him as resting on his elbow, his head upon his hand.)

Q.—Did you leave him lying down on the ground when you came away?

A.—Yes, Sir.

On the criminal disobedience and indifference of Gen. Porter, as exhibited by this testimony, Judge Holt comments, with deserved severity, as follows:

"The accused had, for between five and six hours, been listening to the sounds of the battle raging immediately to his right; its dust and smoke were before his eyes, and the reverberations of its artillery was in his ears. He must have known the exhaustion and carnage consequent upon this prolonged conflict, and he had reason to believe, as shown by his note to Gens. McDowell and King, that the army was fearfully overpowered by the movements of the enemy. He had a command of some 12,000 fresh and well-appointed troops, who had marched but a few miles, and had not fought at all on that day. Under these circumstances, should not an order to charge the enemy have electrified him as a soldier, and brought him not only to his feet and to his saddle, but have awakened the sounds of eager preparation throughout his camp? But the bugle-note of this order seems to have fallen unheeded, and after receiving it, and at the close of an interview of four fifteen to twenty minutes, the messenger who bore it turned away, leaving the accused still lying on the ground."

And in a later part of the report, he remarks:

"But there is one feature of the inaction of the accused, on the 29th, which it is especially sorrowful to contemplate. How unrestrained as he was, we will, after the menade of the battle in his ears, and its smoke and the dust of the gathering forces before his eyes, he could, for 7½ or 8 hours, resist the temptation to plunge into the combat, it is difficult to conceive. But this alone is not the sudden aspect in which his conduct presents itself. This aspect is distinctly set forth in the third specification of the second charge. Col. Marshall states that from the cheerings and peculiar yells of the enemy heard on the evening of the 29th, he and every man of his command knew that Gen. Pope's army was being driven from the field. Gen. Morrel also says that, from the direction of the artillery, the fight seemed to be receding, which indicated that it was going against the Federal forces. The accused, he has told us, was with Gens. McDowell and King, speaking of the enemy, says:

"As they appear to have driven our forces back, the firing of the enemy having advanced and our forces retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas; and in further justification of this step, he adds: 'They have gained artillery, and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy's reinforcements.' In the afternoon, then, of the 29th, it is clear that the conviction was entertained by the accused and his officers, that our forces were being driven before the enemy—a conviction which in less than a hour from the close of the artillery fire, had prompted him to leave the field, hearing no call for the rescue. But, heedless of the summons, he turned, not toward, but away from his struggling companions in arms, in the direction of Manassas."

From the evidence, from the verdict of his peers and from the report of the Judge-Advocate General, given in full, the conclusion that which General Porter was arraigned before a Court-martial, tried, convicted and dismissed from the service, that conduct is not of a character to entitle the sympathy of his fellow-citizens, nor to entitle him to humiliation, at the hands of the Government, which, instead of his name with infamy, and excite the indignation of every unbiased friend of his country. I am confident your honorable body could not have known, when these resolutions were adopted, the atrocious character of his offence, and the irrefragable proof that proves that I am not surprised at your unwillingness to believe that any one of our fellow-citizens could be guilty of so dark a crime. He appeared present to the trust conferred in him by the Commander-in-Chief, at one of the most critical periods of the war, when the very life of the nation was trembling in the balance. His necessary, in the opinion of many capable officers who testified on his trial, changed the result of that campaign from a brilliant success to a disastrous failure, thus prolonging the war, and leading to the sacrifice of thousands of lives which might have been avoided. To confer honors of any kind on such a man would be a mockery of justice. It would put the commission of crime and all military discipline in open chaos. To confer honors on a military traitor would be disloyal to the true patriot and would not fail, in our convictions, to shock the patriotic sentiments of a vast majority of the people.

Instead of censuring the Government for its conduct in the case of Fitz John Porter, I think we should award it our highest praise, and ask it to mete out the same stern, hasty justice to all officers guilty of like offences. It is only thus that we can hope to weed our army of cowards, traitors, dishonorable and incompetent, and to bring it to that high degree of efficiency which is essential to victory and the suppression of the rebellion.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

(OFFICIAL.)

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 2, 1863.

President William Welsh, Second ward, President, and Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Alderman Farley moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with for the purpose of taking up the special order of business, viz.:

AN ORDINANCE

Making the Annual Appropriations for the support of the Government of the City of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole was here called to the chair.

The President pro tem. stated that the ordinance would be taken up item by item.

The reader having read the first

ADVERTISING FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL,

Forty thousand dollars—

Alderman Hardy moved to amend such item by striking therefrom the sum of forty thousand dollars and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy then moved to amend by inserting the following item, viz.: "Advertising for the Common Council" [illegible]

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

For this a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be inserted, or to be assessed, by the City Inspector in the abatement of nuisances, three thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

Six hundred thousand four hundred dollars—

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of six hundred thousand four hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

CLEANING MARKETS.

Ten thousand dollars—

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of ten thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

CITY CONTINGENCIES.

Sixty-five thousand dollars—

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the same, by striking therefrom the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of ninety-five thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

CITY DISPENSARIES.

Six thousand dollars—

Alderman Farley moved to amend the same, by adding the words "And also the sum of one thousand dollars for the Northwestern Dispensary," making the total appropriation seven thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

CONTINGENCIES—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Twelve thousand dollars—

Alderman McCool moved to amend the same by striking therefrom the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

CONTINGENCIES—LAW DEPARTMENT.

Twenty thousand dollars.

Alderman Farley moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Jeremiah, Fromont—4.

CONTINGENCIES—CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars—

Alderman Farley moved to amend the same by adding to the item the words "including one thousand one hundred dollars for pay of labor in removing remains of deceased persons interred in old Potter's Field," and striking out the sum of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

DONATIONS.

Thirty thousand dollars—

Alderman Fox moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of eighty thousand dollars, the addition of fifty thousand dollars to be for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Which was withdrawn.

Alderman Boole moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, including five thousand dollars for St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum at Yorkville.

The President here resumed the Chair.

The motion of Alderman Hardy was carried.

Alderman Boole was again called to the Chair.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Three thousand five hundred dollars—

Alderman Farley moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Masterson, Fromont, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell—9.

Alderman Farley moved to add to and adding after the item of election expenses the following, viz.:

ERECTION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In aid of the erection of a new orphan asylum building on the ground between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Fourth and Madison avenues, fifty thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

FIRE-MACHINES AND APPARATUS.

One hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred dollars.

Alderman McCool moved to amend by striking out the sum of one hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.

Alderman Farley moved as an amendment to add four thousand dollars for a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company number Ten.

But withdrew the resolution.

He then moved as an amendment to the amendment to make the appropriation to one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The question recurring on the motion of Alderman McCool, the same was carried.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH,

Three thousand dollars—

Alderman Masterson moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of three thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

FOURTH-AVENUE PARK,

Twelve thousand five hundred dollars—

Alderman Hardy moved, as an amendment, that the whole of this item be stricken out.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Fromont, Long—12.

Alderman Walsh moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

(Alderman Long was here called to the Chair.)

The question then recurring on the motion of Alderman Hardy to strike out the item of Fourth-avenue Park.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Fromont—8.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend, by adding after the item of Fire Alarm Telegraph the following, viz.:

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RUSS PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY,

Seventy-five thousand dollars—

Which was carried.

(Alderman Boole here resumed the Chair.)

LAMPS AND GAS.

Six hundred and three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars—

Alderman Fromont moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of six hundred and three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of four hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Alderman Farley moved as an amendment to the amendment, to make the appropriation four hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Alderman Fromont accepted Alderman Farley's amendment.

And the same was carried.

LAYING OUT THE CITY NORTH OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREET,

Twenty thousand dollars—

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out the entire item.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to amend by inserting after the item for Lamps and Gas, the following, viz.:

MONUMENT FOR CALVARY CEMETERY.

For monument to be placed on the grounds in Calvary Cemetery, accepted by the Common Council, for the burial of soldiers who have lost their lives in the service of the United States, twelve thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved to still further amend by adding after the item of Monument for Calvary Cemetery, the following, viz.:

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.

To be appropriated toward the erection of a new building, ten thousand dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Fromont—6.

OLD CLAIMS.

Fifteen thousand dollars—

Alderman Mitchell moved that the whole of such item be stricken out, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, viz.:

OLD CLAIMS.

For reimbursing Charles Devlin, Jr., for labor performed and materials furnished on roads and avenues, during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and for expenses incurred in the Street Commissioner's controversy against Daniel B. Conover, with interest thereon—

Forty-four thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-nine cents.

Which was carried by the following vote—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Jeremiah, Fromont—4.

POLICE CONTINGENT EXPENSES,

Four thousand dollars—

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out the whole of such item.

Which was carried.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES,

Thirty-one thousand three hundred and two dollars.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by striking out the whole of such items.

Which was carried.

POLICE TELEGRAPH,

Four thousand four hundred dollars—

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out the whole of such item.

Which was carried.

PRINTING FOR DEPARTMENTS,

Twenty-five thousand dollars—

Alderman Farley moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson, Fromont—5.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS,

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars—

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the same by striking out the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson, Fromont—5.

REAL ESTATE—PURCHASES OF,

Fifty thousand dollars—

Alderman Fox moved to amend the same by adding ten thousand dollars, to be used in purchasing a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number eighteen.

Alderman Walsh moved as an amendment to the amendment, to strike out the sum of fifty thousand dollars and insert in lieu thereof the sum of seventy thousand dollars.

Which amendment Alderman Fox accepted.

And the same was carried.

ROADS AND AVENUES,

One hundred and five thousand dollars—

Alderman Fromont moved to amend this item by striking out the words following, viz.: "including the sum of thirty thousand dollars for arrearages," and striking out the sum of one hundred and five thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

SALARIES—STREET DEPARTMENT,

Eighty-nine thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars—

Alderman Walsh moved to amend this item by striking therefrom the words following, viz.: "including eight hundred and seventy dollars arrearages of salary for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one of Superintendent Street Improvements," and striking out the sum of eighty-nine thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of ninety thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars.

Which was carried.

SALARIES—LAW DEPARTMENT,

Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars—

Alderman Long moved to amend this item by striking out the sum of twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

SALARIES—CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,

One hundred and nineteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars—

Alderman McCool moved to amend this item by striking out the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Fox, Hall—2.

SALARIES—FIRE DEPARTMENT,

Thirty-nine thousand dollars—

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend the same by adding the words following, viz.: "for the Clerk in the Commissioner of Appeal, five hundred dollars."

Which was carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved to further amend the same by adding the words following, viz.: "Also for arrearages of pay due Bell Ringers, on account of increase of pay, under resolution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents;" and also to strike out the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of forty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

SALARIES—UNSAFE BUILDING OFFICERS,

Fourteen thousand two hundred dollars.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the same be amended by striking out the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

SALARIES—CITY COURTS,

One hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Alderman Hardy moved that the same be amended by striking out the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Which was carried.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS,

Forty thousand dollars.

Alderman Hardy moved that the same be amended by striking out the sum of forty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah, Masterson, Fromont—4.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend by inserting after the item of Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning," the following additional item, viz.:

SEWERS—REPAIRING AND CLEANING.

For new trunk outlet to present sewer in West Twenty-fifth-street, two thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

The ordinance and resolution appended thereto as amended, was then adopted on the following division:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Fox, Hall—2.

MOTION.

Alderman Henry moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet on Monday next, the ninth instant, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be granted to the Harbor Defence Commissioners to hold their meetings until otherwise ordered by this Board.

Which was adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2632, 1193, 1537, 1559, 1573, 1575, 1581, 1583, 1589, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1603, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617. *Part II.*—Nos. 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766. *Part III.*—Nos. 268, 222, 355, 691, 1062, 1450, 482, 446, 444, 525, 577, 582, 598, 673, 627, 6¾, 690, 715½, 719, 727.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 356, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216. Demurrer—No. 36.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Monday next. *Part II.*—Nos. 1222, 1774, 1776, 1236, 470, 1762, 1084, 538, 1446, 1280, 2316, 2254, 764, 954, 1412.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1086, 1210, 1211, 1127, 1163, 1221, 1222, 666, 603, 630, 1077, 440, 1458, 675¾, 1240. *Part II.*—Nos. 1074, 779, 779, 894, 1154, 1054, 1199, 467, 1095, 1193, 949, 646, 1383, 623, 257.

Alleged Wrongful Seizure and Detention.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

John C. Johnson vs. *John Rudderow et als.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants for an alleged wrongful taking of a stock of cloths, &c., from the store of the plaintiff, at No. 228 Bowery, in June, 1861.

The defence was that in June, 1861, one Archibald Johnson was indebted to the defendants in the sum of $311 00, and that they then commenced an action against him for the collection of the same; and that the property was seized under and by virtue of an attachment issued against his property, it being alleged in affidavits that he had disposed of the same to defraud his creditors, and that he fraudulently concealed himself with such intent.

The defendants claimed that the property was taken by the Sheriff in the discharge of an official duty, and alleged that it belonged to Archibald Johnson, and not to the plaintiff. Case still on.

John K. Hackett for plaintiff; Scudder & Carter for defendants.

Habeas Corpus.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus in the Case of J. M. Vernon.—Judge SELTMAN, yesterday, announced that he must decline to issue the writ applied for in the matter on the papers presented to him; they did not appear to be addressed to this Court, nor did they show that the Court had jurisdiction of the case. Moreover, under the order of the President, in relation to the habeas corpus, while he should not, at this time, express any opinion as to the power of the Executive to suspend it, but would say that on another occasion, if one should arise, yet it was the duty of one branch of the Government to act with all due respect to another, and as the President had assumed to exercise that power, before he would issue any writ in such a case, he should require notice of the application to be given to the United States District Attorney. As it was uncertain, owing to the condition of the business of the Court, when he himself should be here again, he suggested that the best way would be to apply on such notice to the resident Judge.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

Brookfield, assignee, &c., vs. The Home Insurance Company.—Case settled, with amendments.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Gugiras et al. vs. Kassell.—Motion denied.

Bostwick, Receiver, &c., vs. Monk et al.—Surcetine approved on justification.

Hance et al. vs. Streeter.—Ordered that Receiver be appointed, and that plaintiffs have twenty days to commence an action to recover the money in Savings Bank, if they shall be so advised; meantime order now existing restraining the Bank from paying over such moneys to continue, except as to $100, part thereof.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is said to be writing a drama which is to have the same groundwork as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

The New-York Times:

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1863.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As many articles have been published by the New-York Times to private parties, from personal motives, in disparagement of the performance of the new navy sloops-of-war of the *Juniata* class, the machinery of which was designed by Chief Engineer Isaac Newton, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, it is believed the cause of truth, in a matter of public interest, will be served by the publication of the following extracts from the official report by Chief Engineer WILLIAMSON, U. S. N., of the performance of the United States sloop *Seminole*, the last of that class which has been tried at sea. From these extracts, which embrace everything in relation to the machinery, it will be seen how entirely undeserved have been the previous publications in the TIMES on this subject:

"I beg leave to report that, in obedience to your order, I have superintended the trial of the United States steamer *Seminole* at sea, during a run of three days. Everything worked to my entire satisfaction.

The greatest speed that I know to have been obtained was twelve and a half knots per hour. At this speed there was no heating of journals. The link was raised so as to cut-off at six-tenths of the stroke of the piston, and the boiler pressure was twenty pounds per square inch. The engines worked very smoothly, with no thumping whatever, and the condenser (Sewall's Surface Condenser) was tight enough to maintain a vacuum of twenty-eight inches. The consumption of coal at this speed was about twenty-four tons per day. There was no sail set; the sea was smooth, with a light head-wind, and the blowers were used about one half the time. It would not be out of place to mention here that the firemen on watch had never been to sea before, and knew nothing about firing but what they had been taught in the two days' run previous to the trial of speed.

The engines can be reversed with ease in fifteen or twenty seconds, and from the beginning have worked as well as any engines I ever saw."

It will not be uninteresting to add that the *Seminole* is a finely built man-of-war, 220 feet long on the water line, 36 feet beam, and 15 feet draft of water. She is of 1,267 tons burden. Her immersed midship section is 450 square feet. The *Iroquois*, with which the vessels of the *Seminole* class have been unfavorably compared in the TIMES, is only of 1,016 tons burden, and has one-fourth less section than the *Seminole*. Her maximum performance, under steam alone, appears, from her logs, to be 11½ knots per hour, with 22 tons of coal consumed. The boilers in the two vessels are almost identical—being MARTIN's patent—the *Seminole's* having 272 square feet of grate surface, and the *Iroquois* 265. All the statements in regard to these vessels, made in the TIMES over the signature of "Vindex," and in editorials, are based upon information which is entirely erroneous.

VINDICATOR.

Washington's Birthday at Nashville.

LETTER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

The following letter was read at the Union celebration in Nashville, Tenn., on WASHINGTON's Birthday:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Feb. 17, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter on behalf of the Committee, inviting me to participate at Nashville in the celebration of the one hundred and thirty-first birthday of WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, and the friend of constitutional liberty, has been received.

Most gladly would I join you if duties did not prevent.

I speak the heartfelt convictions of this army when I say that the necessity of preserving the Constitution, framed and established by WASHINGTON and his contemporaries, brought us from our homes; the conviction that we fight for the rights of all, against anarchy or remorseless tyranny, has put arms in our hands, hitherto exercised only in peaceful labors; retains us in the field and will retain us there until constitutional liberty and national unity shall be secured to us, with our once glorious country—the land of WASHINGTON—live only in the memory of the unhappy survivors of the wreck of the fairest fabric ever reared to freedom by the hand of man.

The success of the rebellion would be the triumph of arbitrary and unscrupulous despotism over liberty, reason and justice. Its downfall is demanded by the common interests and future hopes of the whole American people.

With true regard, your fellow-citizen,

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

To ABRAM MYERS, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Council.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ORDER ON THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1863.

COMPATRIOTS-IN-ARMS: To-day is both the weekly commemoration of the resurrection of our Lord, and the birthday of WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, the great representative man of this nation, who fought for its independence, laid the foundation of our freedom, and set up the framework of the most free, reasonable and just government for a great nation, that has ever been seen in the tide of time.

Bloody-handed violence and covert treason assail this Government, and we have thrown ourselves between our country and those who would destroy it.

Out of respect for the memory of WASHINGTON, whose illustrious virtues we revere, whose wisdom, justice and self-sacrificing devotion to national unity we resolve to imitate ourselves and teach to our children—we will to-day renew to each other the pledges already given by our past toils and sufferings, and which many of our brave companions have already sealed with their blood. We will transmit the freedom we inherit from WASHINGTON uninpaired to the posterity of our nation, "one and indivisible," as our patriot sire its devise, bequeathing a name glorious to them and terrible to the rebel conspirators whose vile deceptions have arrayed our own brethren against us.

This order will be read to every company in this command at 4 P. M. to-day, and a national salute will be fired at sunset by one battery of each division, detached brigade, and post, of this command.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

C. GODDARD, Asst. Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 2, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '71. Cou.	99⅞	100	Canton Co.		36
10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	100⅞	50	N. Y. Cen. R.		118⅜
10,000 do	101⅛	200	do		118
1,000 U. S. 5s '65	99⅞	200	Erie Railway	s60	77⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s '74. Coup	99⅞	100	do		77⅜
22,000 do	97	100	do		77⅜
1,000 Treas. 7.30 p. ct.	100	100	do		77⅜
Notes, Oct. & Apr.	100	100	do	s10	77⅜
10,000 do	100⅞	200	do		77⅜
3,000 do	100⅞	100	Erie Railway Pref.		101⅛
500 do. Feb. & Aug.	100⅞	100	Harlem R.		25⅞
4,000 do	100⅞	100	do		25⅞
2,000 do	100	100	do	s60	25⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.	99⅞	100	do	s10	25⅞
24,000 do	99⅞	200	do		25⅞
10,000 do. Oct.	99⅞	50	Har. R. Pref.		74⅞
15,000 U. S. 6s, Mus.	111⅞	200	do		74⅞
2,000 Virginia State 6s	90	200	do		74⅞
11,000 Mo. St. 6s	64⅞	200	Mich. Cen. R.		87
20,000 do	64⅞	200	do		87⅞
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	107⅞	100	do	b30	87⅞
4,000 do	107⅞	200	do	b60	87⅞
2,000 N. J. Cen. 6s	120	100	do	s10	88⅞
2,000 Erie 4th M. Bs	111⅞	100	do	s15	88⅞
2,000 do	111⅞	400	do	s30	88⅞
12,000 Harlem R. 2d M.	100	100	do	s30	88⅞
4,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	100	100	do	b10	88⅞
10,000 A. & T. R. 2d M. Pr.	81⅞	100	do		88⅞
1,000 Al. & T. H. Extn. S.	81	200	do	s30	88⅞
7,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71	100	New-Jersey R.		109
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	61	200	M. S. & N. I. R.		20⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. 8s, 1st B.	100	100	do	b30	20⅞
2,000 Pet. & W. 2d m.	71⅞	5	Panama R.		132
5,000 Gal. & C. 1st M.	112⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s30	92⅞
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st ext.	112⅞	200	do	b30	92⅞
2,000 R., F. W. & C. 1st M.	112	100	do		92⅞
1,000 T., P. & W. 2d M.	108	100	do		92⅞
20,000 R., F. W. & C. 2d m.	90	200	do		92⅞
9,000 Cl. & Pitts. 2d m.	104	200	do		92⅞
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	91	100	do		92⅞
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st S. F.	110⅞	100	do		92⅞
4,000 Han. & St. J. 1st m.	75	200	do		92⅞
2,000 Det. M. & Tol. 1st M.	104⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.		94
50 Bank of St. of N. Y.	99	200	do		94
20,000 Amer. Gold	171⅞	200	do		94⅞
25,000 do	171⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	s30	56⅞
25,000 do	171⅞	241	do		56⅞
25,000 do	171⅞	700	do		56⅞
5,000 do

statement has not been made up to-day. It will be ready to-morrow.

SPICES—Sales, 8,100 bags Pepper, at 20½c.@20½c. and 2,000 bags Pimento, at 12½c. Gold. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 400 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 10¾@10¾c. ⅌ ℔. Stock of all kinds, 27,500 hhds., 75,157 bags, 8,750 boxes, and 2,250 hhds. Melado.

TALLOW—Sales, 185,000 lbs at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses to February:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Feb. 1, 1863, hhds.	16,360	9	8	16,376
Received since	2,972	—	4	2,976
Total	20,332	9	9	20,376
Delivered since	4,002	4	1	4,007
Stock March 1, 1863, hhds.	16,760	5	8	16,773
Stock March 1, 1862	11,924	570	7	12,341

WHISKY—Sales were confined to very small lots as low as 60c. ⅌ gallon—the market closing quite heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d.@7d. ⅌ bushel; 3,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 32s.@6d.@25s. by sailing vessel, and 600 by steamer, and 10 tons Clover Seed, by steamer, at 17s. ⅌ ton. For London—2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d., and 450 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Plymouth—A foreign bark with Wheat at 11½d. ⅌ bush. For Glasgow—300 tons Lard at 30s. ⅌ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.				
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.	
Hammonia	Mar. 7	New-York	Southampton	
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.	
Persia	Mar. 7	Portland	Liverpool.	
Glasgow	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.	
Africa	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.	
City of New-York	Mar. 14	New-York	Liverpool.	
New-York	Mar. 14	New-York	Southampton	
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.	
City of Baltimore	Mar. 21	New-York	Liverpool.	
Teutonic	Mar. 21	New-York	Southampton	
Australasian	Mar. 21	Portland	Liverpool.	
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.	
Asia	April 4	New-York	Liverpool.	
FROM SEVERAL PORTS.				
Norwegian	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.	
New-York	Feb. 18	Southampton	New-York.	
City of New-York	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.	
Hibernian	Feb. 19	Liverpool	Portland.	
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.	
Personia	Feb. 28	Southampton	New-York.	
City of Baltimore	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.	
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.	
Edinburgh	Mar. 4	Liverpool	New-York.	
Europa	Mar. 7	Liverpool	Boston.	
Germania	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.	
Asia	Mar. 14	Liverpool	New-York.	
Hansa	Mar. 18	Southampton	New-York.	
Bavaria	Mar. 21	Southampton	New-York.	
Hammonia	April 8	Southampton	New-York.	
Borussia	April 29	Southampton	New-York.	

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Canada from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Tuesday) at 3½ P. M.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

Port Royal and Newbern.....Aug. Dinsmore.....March 8.
New-Orleans.....Geo. Cromwell.....March 7.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 8 A. M.; 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory, the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS, AND BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. KELLER, P. HOFFMAN & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AVENUE—15 lots, east and west side of 11th-av., between 138th and 139th sts.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—1 gore lot and 4 full lots, northwest corner of 138th-st.

12TH-AVENUE—15 lots, east side, between 138th and 140th sts.

138TH-STREET—11 lots, north side of 138th-st., 25 by 99.11.

139TH-STREET—10 lots, south side of 139th-st., 25 by 99.11.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st. [2936.]

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give special attention to the selling of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at the residences of families.

Also, outdoor sales.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer,
No. 9 Pine-st.

EDWARD SUTTERLEY, Auctioneer.

D. W. LEE & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, March 3 and 4, at 11 o'clock each day, at No. 625 Broadway, first-class furniture, being part of the stock of four of our largest warerooms, made for first-class City trade, and will be warranted by us, consisting in part of black walnut and rosewood chamber suites, finished with French plates and statuary marble tops; rosewood, black walnut and oak parlor, dining-room and library suites, in brocatel and all-wool reps; Turkish furniture in large variety; also buffets, library and secretary bookcases, extension tables, hall stands and chairs, mirrors-a-glaces, single and double; etageres, music-stands, crotchets, &c., &c. *Parties wishing furniture packed* can have it done on the premises. This furniture can be stored with us, for a short time, free of charge.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to be held TO-DAY, 3d inst., at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., as follows:

3 houses and lots in Livingston-st.
2 houses and lots in Mangin-st.
4 lots S. E. corner of 3d-av. and 119th-st.
3 lots in rear on 119th-st.
1 lot on 86th-st.; south side, between 1st and 2d avs.
2 lots on 2d-av., east side, between 85th and 86th sts.
Very desirable Flatbush property.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM SOLD BY JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Supreme Court, under *foreclosure*, the valuable three-story high-stoop house, brown stone front, in good order, with the modern improvements, black-walnut stairs on principal story, on 56th st., first house east of 2d-av. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF CHURCH FIXTURES, &c.—WILLIAM ABBOTT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 10 o'clock, at the Church in Orchard-st., between Delancey and Broome sts., the fixtures of said Church, *consisting of pews, pulpit furniture, gas fixtures* and pipe, carpet, black cases, stoves, furnaces, green window blinds, &c. May be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., *and until day of sale. Sale positive.*

DAVID LEVENTHAL, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL Mortgage, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 180 West 26th-st., the entire household furniture contained in the above residence, consisting of mahogany, rosewood and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, rosewood piano-forte, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, *crockery, glassware, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold at*

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.—WILLIAM IRVING will sell, at the salesroom, No. 33 Cedar-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, a large assortment of top and no top buggies, single and double seat box seat wagons, second-hand buggies, shifting-seat rockaways, coupé rockaways, light no-top buggies, single and double harness, &c., &c.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, all the furniture contained in the four-story house, No. 36 West 37th-st., at 10 o'clock. Also horses, carriages, sleighs, &c. Catalogues now ready at their office, No. 14 Pine-st.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL, at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, March 5, that factory house, with stable attached, late the residence of John Jaqui, Esq., No. 24 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

MILLER & RENNELLY, Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY, by MILLER & RENNELLY, on FRIDAY, March 6. The first-class four-story brownstone front house No. 48 Orange-st., overlooking the waters five miles around New-York. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of Store No. 32 Nassau-st., a bay horse about 4 years old, 15 hands high; has been in the army; very gentle and stylish driver.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—AT AUCTION.—First Spring trade sale. H. WILSON will sell THIS DAY, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., about 1,000 cases boots, shoes and balmorals; at the store of A. D. GALE, No. 44 Dey-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—J. M. MILLER WILL sell, TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, under direction of the Sheriff, store No. 41 Dey-st., 25x90 feet, and building in rear, 18x60 feet; both buildings are of the first order. Sale positive.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL DOG, PART terrier breed; hair long and of a yellow tan color; nose and eyes brown. Answers to the name of "Tony." Owners name on the collar. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the dog at No. 39 East 16th-st.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.

Libraries and small parcels of books, pamphlets, engravings, &c., bought for ready money.

Just received, 25,000 magnificent colored stereoscopic pictures, selling at $1 50 per dozen. Also, a choice collection of books, new and old, on American History.

Also, a fine collection of works on Architecture, from the library of a collector.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, 110 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A STEADY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good bread and biscuit baker, understands all kinds of pastry and dessert; is perfectly honest; is willing to go a little way in the country; the best of references from her last employer. Call for two days, at No. 151 East 12th-st., front room, third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is an excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Call at or address 354 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged English woman wants a situation in a small family; she is a first class cook; she would do an nurse or chambermaid; she is a good plain needlewoman, and would make herself useful in any way to suit those who may employ her. Call at, or address No. 2 Astor-place, in the Dye-house.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 77 6th-av., between 46th and 46th-sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable English Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; can procure the best of references as to character, &c., from her former employer. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.—C. C. BEDELL.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, or chamberwork and laundress, by a Protestant young woman who is a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, thoroughly understanding her business in the English and American style of cooking, desires a situation in a respectable family; has the best of City references. To be seen for two days at No. 243 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook and assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Call at No. 130 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN CITY or country, by a respectable and well recommended woman as down stairs servant; knows her business in all its branches; is also a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RELiable young woman, as cook, by one that understands her business in all its branches; cream, jellies and pastries, and is a first-rate bread-maker; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 115 West 27th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as first class cook, baker; also, good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 91 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, over the grocery store.

A COOK, WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—Three girls wanted in a private family; must be thoroughly competent, and produce the best references as to ability, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 247 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.—C. C. BEDELL, late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class meat and pastry cook, who understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; the best of City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 23 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 40 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker. First-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 East 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as cook; she understands baking and pastry; she will assist in the washing and ironing; she is also a most excellent laundress; the best City reference can be given. Apply at 207 East 31st-st, near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very competent woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; can show good reference if required. Call at No. 128 West 27th-st., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; she understands her business; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take full charge, if required; can make cream and bread and biscuit; has the best references; can be seen for two days at *No. 123 East 19th-st. near 3d-av.*

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and will assist in the washing and ironing; has good references. Call at No. 278 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent person, as cook; understands her business perfectly, and can give very satisfactory reference. Call at No. 94 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of references. Apply at No. 183 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist in washing; three years' good references. Call at No. 424 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK.—is a good baker, washer and ironer; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 468 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; is a reasonable Scotch woman, who understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can do the coarse washing, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A *woman who is a good cook; understands soups,* meats, game, desserts; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 164 East 26th-st., rear building, in the basement, between 1st and 2d avs. *No objection to go to the country.*

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived over eight years in one family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two trusty and well-recommended girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid; both understand their business. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry and baking; would assist with washing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 16 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT middle woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; does part of the washing in good style; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10, city or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; is willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 60 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has good references. Call at No. 236 2d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman as cook in a private family; understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and game; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply for two days, if not engaged, at No. 52 2d-av., in the grocery-store.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—A very neat and experienced girl wishes a situation as cook in a gentleman's family; is in every respect a thorough and desirable person; first-class references in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—COUNTRY SITuation wanted, by an English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and makes good pastry. Call at No. 119 Sullivan-st., for two days. Unexceptionable references.

AN EXPERIENCED COOK.—WANTED, BY an experienced cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and baking; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 171 West 30th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young girl, in a private family, to do housework; is a good cook and an excellent baker, good washer and ironer; is a neat, tidy girl, and prefers having a situation by herself. Call at No. 61 West 30th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A respectable girl, very neat in appearance and of kind and willing disposition, wishes a situation to do general housework; has excellent references, and is a most desirable servant. Apply at No. 29 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress; will make herselfgenerally useful in the family; the other as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 46 Charlton-st., near Varick. Room No. 16.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the care of children; has the best of City references from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Call be seen until engaged at No. 121 West 34th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does up her work neatly; satisfactory City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Scotch young woman, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; or would go as nurse in a private family; has 2 years' reference in either capacity. Can be seen for two days at 20 44th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A SCHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and chamberwork; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation to do light chamberwork or light housework, in a private family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 220 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; she has the best of references given from her last place. Apply at No. 123 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young German girl, not long in this country, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing; or would take care of a child; no objection to travel with a lady or family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 115 East 19th-st., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable and well-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country; knows her business in all its branches; can take care of silver and glasses in good order. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; inclining to assist with the care of children. Call at No. 41 Bedford-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 West 34th-st., between the 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is expert at the use of her person's machine; would go in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A RespectABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or nurse and plain sewing; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as chambermaid and to do fine sewing; or would go out to work by the day; can give good references. Apply at No. 249 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, who understands working two different sewing-machines; can give good references. Can be seen at No. 113 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of the infant from its birth; is skilful and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 347½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse for an infant; would be willing to do the work for an aged couple; is capable and trustworthy; has no objection to going in the country; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse; is a good plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; has first-rate City references. Call at or address No. 280 West 26th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS INfant's nurse or attendant on an invalid lady, by a capable and trustworthy person with excellent references; is a neat sewer, and would not object to the country. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.

W. CONNOR, Superintendent.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's; is willing to make herself useful, if required; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., New York.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman; has good references; understands her duties thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 232 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPectable English woman, a situation to attend on an invalid lady and make herself useful, or as infants' nurse; can take them from their birth; good City references. Call *at or address A. B., No. 141 West 37th-st., rear.*

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as baby's nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes or wait on an invalid person; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at present employers, No. 873½ East 35th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and to assist in light chamberwork; has three years' reference. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A most competent English woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle, and can do plain sewing neatly, or do light chamberwork; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—SITUATION wanted as nursery governess by a German lady. Address, Box No. 3,958 Post-Office, New-York.

AS WAITRESS.—AN ACTIVE, THOROUGHLY competent young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; has taken care of children; is perfectly honest; is willing and obliging; has best of City reference. Call, *for two days, at No. 23 Union-court, University-place,* between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as waitress, and would be willing to do chamberwork, or waiting only; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 183 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress, in a private family; has the best of City references, if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 121 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A STRONG, competent woman, who is not afraid of a large wash, a situation as laundress, in a boarding-house or school; understands washing, mangling and starching; washes and irons well; wages $9 to $10. Call or address No. 128 East 31st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable girl, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of family washing and French finishing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 2d-av., first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable girl, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of family washing and French finishing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 2d-av., first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 110 East 30th-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-rate laundress, a Protestant. Apply at her present place, No. 48 W. est 17th-st., for two days, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A SWASHER AND IRONER.—AN EXPERIenced laundress wishes to go out to wash and iron by the day; price low; City reference if required. Call or address, No. 110½ East 24th-st., two doors below 3d-av., one flight stairs up, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French girl in a Protestant American family to take care of children; good references given. Address a line to L. FRANCOIS, West Hoboken Post-office, N. J., when it will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, PLAIN sewing by the day or by the work; can do very nicely; can give City reference. Call at No. 112 2d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., Room No. 11.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. R. WEEB, Proprietor.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 146 GRAND-ST.—On register, an experienced housekeeper, for private families, hotels, lodging-house, boarding-house, and all others in need, girls and women to travel, ladies' maids, governesses, &c., &c., servants for the different branches of work, as usual, City or country.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SELECT SERvants ready at the large Institute, No. 128 Bleecker-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all. Also neat, tidy small girls. Good situations always ready.

MRS. FLOYD'S.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and Broadway, a few doors east of Broadway. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.

Rev. WM. DEHAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and waitress; will make herself generally useful in the family; the best of City references given from her last place; this other to cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 46 Charlton-st., near Varick. Room No. 16.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the care of children; has the best of City references from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Call be seen until engaged at No. 121 West 34th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does up her work neatly; satisfactory City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Scotch young woman, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; or would go as nurse in a private family; has 2 years' reference in either capacity. Can be seen for two days at 20 44th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A SCHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and chamberwork; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation to do light chamberwork or light housework, in a private family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 220 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; she has the best of references given from her last place. Apply at No. 123 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young German girl, not long in this country, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing; or would take care of a child; no objection to travel with a lady or family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 115 East 19th-st., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable and well-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country; knows her business in all its branches; can take care of silver and glasses in good order. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; inclining to assist with the care of children. Call at No. 41 Bedford-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 West 34th-st., between the 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is expert at the use of her person's machine; would go in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A RespectABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or nurse and plain sewing; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as chambermaid and to do fine sewing; or would go out to work by the day; can give good references. Apply at No. 249 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, who understands working two different sewing-machines; can give good references. Can be seen at No. 113 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of the infant from its birth; is skilful and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 347½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse for an infant; would be willing to do the work for an aged couple; is capable and trustworthy; has no objection to going in the country; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse; is a good plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; has first-rate City references. Call at or address No. 280 West 26th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS INfant's nurse or attendant on an invalid lady, by a capable and trustworthy person with excellent references; is a neat sewer, and would not object to the country. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.

W. CONNOR, Superintendent.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's; is willing to make herself useful, if required; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., New York.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman; has good references; understands her duties thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 232 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPectable English woman, a situation to attend on an invalid lady and make herself useful, or as infants' nurse; can take them from their birth; good City references. Call *at or address A. B., No. 141 West 37th-st., rear.*

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as baby's nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes or wait on an invalid person; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at present employers, No. 873½ East 35th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and to assist in light chamberwork; has three years' reference. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCIE D'ARVILLE; OR, A WIFE'S TRIALS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—LADIES BEWARE.

WALLACK'S—RESCUE.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 562 Broadway—BAYARD'S PANORAMA OF THE WAR, THE MISSISSIPPI, THE OHIO AND THE MISSOURI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SATANELLA: OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COL. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. RACUL; OR, THE WRECK OF LIFE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—WEBB'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway—SOIREES DE CHAMBRE MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERT FERMEE—L'OR DUBER—HELOISE DE CARQUEILLON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXHIBITION AND DRILL OF THE AMBULANCE AND SANITARY TROOPS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS AND CONCERT BY THE "OLD FOLKS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a proclamation calling the Senate to convene in extra session at 12 o'clock to-morrow, immediately after the time of the old Congress expires, to act upon such communications as he may make to it.

We have bad news again from below Vicksburgh. The new gunboat *Indianola*, which followed the *Queen of the West* in running the rebel batteries, has been captured by the rebels. A dispatch from Admiral PORTER, dated 27th ult., states that she was attacked twenty-five miles below Vicksburgh by the *W. H. Webb* and *Queen of the West*, and rammed until she surrendered. The Admiral traces the misfortune to non-compliance with his instructions. A special dispatch to us from Memphis, dated yesterday, gives later and further particulars, according to which the *Indianola* was attacked by three boats on Tuesday, the 24th ult. The fight was an obstinate one, lasting several hours, and she was only surrendered when in a sinking condition. She was run ashore, and the officers and crew are now in Vicksburgh. Whether any casualties occurred on board of her is not stated.

Another piece of bad news this morning is the announcement of the burning of the ship *Jacob Bell* by the *Florida*, while on her voyage from China to New-York with a cargo of tea. The intelligence reaches us from St. Thomas, by way of Halifax. The capture occurred on the 12th of February, in lat. 24, lon. 65. She had sixteen hundred chests of tea on board. The passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel, and arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th. The U. S. steamer *Alabama* left that port the next day in search of the *Florida*.

Advices from Europe one day later, are received by the arrival, at this port, of the steamship *Kedar*, which left Liverpool on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th ult. The news of the affair off Charleston had reached England, and we have, by this arrival, the comments of the London *Times* and *Post*—the latter the Ministerial organ. Neither of these papers gives any weight to the assertions of BEAUREGARD & Co., that the blockade was raised. The *Times* says there was not even an intermission, and the *Post* says that even if there was, it did not terminate the blockade, or render necessary the issuing of a fresh notice to foreign nations. No such notice need be given, nor will the British Government require it.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to further regulate the proceedings in prize cases, was passed. The bill for the protection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of fraud, in insurrectionary districts, was considered, and, after a long debate, was passed. The credentials of Hon. L. S. BOWDEN, elected Senator from Virginia, for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented. A message was received from the President, accompanying the correspondence with the working men of England, and the address of the distressed operatives of England to the New-York Relief Committee, &c. The Committee of Conference on the Indemnification bill made a report, the consideration of which was postponed until evening. The Internal Revenue bill, as it came from the House, was reported from the Finance Committee. The bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps was called up by Mr. WILSON, debated at considerable length, and finally passed, with two or three "riders." A proviso, offered by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, that no person of African descent shall be commissioned as an officer in the service of the United States, was adopted by a vote of 18 to 17; but this was subsequently modified, so that none but company officers can be commissioned, and these only in companies composed exclusively of persons of African descent. The vote on the passage of the bill was 36 yeas to 10 nays. A petition was presented from WM. CORNELL JEWETT, praying for the admission of Colorado as a State.

In the House the Senate bill, granting lands to Wisconsin and Michigan for military roads, was passed; also the Senate bill authorizing the Paymaster-General to take immediate measures for the payment of sick and wounded soldiers; also the Senate bill to organize a Signal Corps. The report of the Committee of Conference on the indemnification bill was concurred in—97 to 45. We give elsewhere a copy of the bill entire, as agreed to by the Committee. The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill amending the act, establishing the Court of Claims, was also concurred in. It provides for two additional Judges. The Senate bill, reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia, and authorizing the appointment of new judges, was taken up, but any immediate action upon it was prevented by the Copperheads, who filibustered until the recess. It was agreed, however, that the bill should be considered again to-day at 3 o'clock. During the evening session, a bill authorizing the acting Governors of Tennessee and Louisiana to issue writs of election for Representatives to Congress, according to the laws of those States, was passed. The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer was passed; also the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad at 4 feet 8½ inches.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented for the use of steam on the Brooklyn Central Railroad. A bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway and other avenues and streets of New-York, was introduced by Mr. CORNELLY. It is very comprehensive in its provisions. The bill relative to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and to amend the Divorce laws, were reported adversely. A number of bills were reported favorably—among them one to authorize the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions to grant new trials. The concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution relative to the Court of Appeals were lost for want of a majority vote of all the Senators elected.

In the Assembly, the bill to provide compensation to the members of the New-York Common Council was reported favorably; also, the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraiser and to enlarge the duties of the Canal Commissioners. Notice was given of a bill to make the offices of Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator in New-York elective. Among the bills passed, was the one to provide for the payment of bonds issued by the City of New-York, and the one to legalize certain ordinances passed by the Common Council. A bill was introduced to continue in office all Heads of Departments in New-York for four years, and to prevent their removal unless under charges. A bill was also introduced to amend the Brooklyn Water Act. It provides for a Board of Three Commissioners—two to be appointed by the Comptroller, and the third by the first two.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, and spent two hours in considering the City Appropriation bill for 1863, which was acted upon by sections, and adopted entire when completed. Various increased reductions were made. The item of $12,500 for constructing two new parks over the Harlem Railroad tunnel between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets, and the item of $20,000 for continuing the work of laying-out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, were altogether stricken out. The items for station-houses and telegraph for the Police, and the item to pay the expenses of the Police Sanitary Squad, were also stricken out, but were incorporated under the head of "Public buildings, construction and repairs." As finally sent in to the Councilmen, the budget footed up $6,400,173 98. A message from the Mayor, vetoing the Fitz John Porter resolutions, was on the table, but it was not reached. It will be found in full in another column. The Mayor's main objections are that the condemnation of the verdict against the late Gen. Porter is revolutionary in character and disrespectful to the constituted authorities. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M., on next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The resolution to have the Street Commissioner remove all switches put down by the Harlem Railroad Company in the City without the authority of the Common Council, was concurred in on the recommendation of the Railroad Committee. The City Appropriation bill was received from the other Board, laid over and ordered to be printed. The resolution to procure a steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 13, the expense not to exceed $3,500, was concurred in. Adjourned to Thursday, at 4 P. M.

The Board of Supervisors met at ten o'clock A. M. yesterday. A communication from the Public Commissioner, announcing the completion and occupation of their new buildings, and accompanied by the deeds to the County for the land on which the buildings are situated, was referred. The County Appropriation Bill was taken up, and passed over the Mayor's veto. The portions of the veto message relating to advertising, Harlem bridge, and increasing the Mayor's salary—the items for which were the only sums in the budget objected to by the Mayor—were respectively referred to the appropriate committees. The Committee on Civil Courts were directed to re-lease for this year the rooms now occupied by the Surrogate. The Board adjourned till three o'clock P. M. next Wednesday.

The annual meeting of the Nursery and Child's Hospital took place yesterday morning, at the Institution in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue. Mrs. E. S. BIDDINGER presided. Mrs. A. T. MOTT read the Secretary's report, Mrs. WALDRON the Treasurer's report, Dr. CHILDS the report of the Medical Board, and addresses were made by Rev. J. COTTON SMITH and Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr. The most grateful congratulations are exchanged, in view of the fact that the institution has $8,000 invested in United States Stocks as a permanent fund, and the balance on hand is $6,700.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, took place yesterday at his former residence, No. 374 Henry-street, Brooklyn. The attendance was very large. Rev. T. S. DROWNE, of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, was the officiating clergyman. The military escort consisted of three companies of infantry and one company of marines, accompanied by a band, the whole under the command of Maj. PRINCE, of the regular army. The procession moved down Atlantic-street to the South ferry, and having crossed, proceeded up Broadway to Chambers-street, thence to the Hudson River railroad depot, where the coffin inclosing the remains of the departed was placed on a car to be taken to Troy for burial.

The City Inspector reports that 426 persons died in New-York during the past week, 87 men, 92 women, 132 boys, and 115 girls—a decrease of 29 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 2 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1862. Of the deceased, 221 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: consumption 59, infantile convulsions 38, croup 30, inflammation of the lungs 20, infantile marasmus 26, dropsy in the head 19, diphtherite 14, scarlet fever 15, typhus fever 8, disease of the heart 9; deaths from external causes 42, among which are reported 2 premature births, 14 deaths from old age, 2 murdered, 3 drowned, 5 killed by accidents. There were 36 deaths in the institutions, and 29 interments in Potter's Field.

The Corporation Counsel has taken an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, on behalf of the Comptroller, from the decision of Justice BARNARD, granting a peremptory mandamus compelling that officer to complete the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council.

The March Term of the Oyer and Terminer and Court of Sessions commenced yesterday. In the former Court, Judge BARNARD charged the Grand Jury, making another special reference to "arbitrary arrests." The Court of Sessions was adjourned to Saturday morning, in consequence of the illness of Judge MCCUNN, who has been, for several weeks past, afflicted with a very severe cold, resulting, for a fortnight or more, in a total loss of voice.

The price of Gold fell to 171½ yesterday. The Share market very dull. Government securities in steady demand. Money 6 ▼ cent. Exchange 186 ▼ cent.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries were less active yesterday; prices of Flour and Grain favored buyers generally. Cotton was rather more freely purchased, but was cheaper. Petroleum was depressed and declining. A good inquiry prevailed for Spices, Tallow and Wool. Manila Hemp was in fair request. Whisky was partially neglected, and was nominal in price. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Cattle market is well supplied this week, and common and poor grades are lower. About 4,000 head were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, Monday, the majority of which were of inferior quality. Owing to a light supply of fat cattle, this class sold as well as last week, viz: 9½c.@10c. ▼ lb. for the dressed meat—a few single animals of superior quality at 11c.@11½c. Ordinary and poor cattle were ½c.@1c. ▼ lb. lower than one week ago, and sellers called the market "sticky" for all but prime steers. A few more lots are looked for to-day, and it is not likely the market will be any better than yesterday. Sheep are scarce and enormously high. Good fat sheep are selling at 8c. and upward per lb. live weight.

THE ENGLISH ON THE CHARLESTON AFFAIR.—We are glad to see that the English Ministerial Press takes such a sensible view of the great *fiasco* of INGRAHAM and BEAUREGARD in Charleston harbor on the 31st of January. The disming news, which so greatly excited some folks here for a few hours, cooled down considerably in its passage across the sea; and John Bull cannot see that the unsuccessful attempt of a couple of rebel rams to capture a prize which lay almost within reach of their noses, constitutes a raising of the blockade of a port. The London *Post* says that "the suspension of the blockade for a few hours [it was never suspended for an instant] did not terminate it, nor did it impose upon the blockading power the necessity of giving fresh notice to neutral States of an intention to blockade;" and it adds, probably by authority, that the British Government will not require such notice. The *Times* takes the same view, but, better informed, says that "there was not even an intermission of the blockade."

From these and other evidences, it would appear that BEAUREGARD made even less impression by his mendacious and bombastic proclamation than the rebel rams did by their assault. We are glad, however, to believe that the thing will not be a subject even of diplomatic discussion. The rebel assertion, that the foreign Consuls and the officers of the British steamer *Petrel* had drawn up a statement, averring that the blockade was properly raised, is doubtless as false as all their other statements regarding the affair. The whole thing, viewed in every light, is one of the absurdest farces of which the rebels have ever been guilty.

Foreign Intervention.

The resolutions reported in the Senate by Mr. SUMNER, on the subject of Foreign Intervention in our affairs, are admirable. They leave nothing to be desired. They put the whole case clearly and strongly, and yet without the slightest passion, before the world, and give conclusive reasons why we cannot permit the interference, in any form, of any foreign nation, in the adjustment of our controversy with this rebellion. They admit the propriety of intervention where one nation is at war with another, and do full justice to the motives which lead foreign Powers to seek the termination of a war which inflicts such serious evils upon all mankind as that now raging between our Government and the rebel States:—but they also declare the supreme necessity of crushing the rebellion, and that "any proposition from a foreign Power, whatever form it may take, having for its object the arrest of these efforts, is, just in proportion to its influence, *an encouragement to the rebellion and to its declared principles*, and on this account is calculated to prolong and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditures of blood and treasure, and to postpone the much desired day of peace;" and they sum up the whole matter by announcing that "Congress will be obliged to *look upon any further attempt in the same direction as an unfriendly act*, which it earnestly deprecates, to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen the rebellion, or to weaken those relations of good will with foreign Powers which the United States are happy to cultivate."

We trust these resolutions, creditable to the patriotism and the prudence of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, by which they were unanimously reported, will meet the cordial and unanimous concurrence of both Houses of Congress. They express the sentiment of the whole country, and their prompt adoption would give a degree of firmness and solidity to our foreign relations which could not fail to be of essential service in our efforts to suppress the rebellion.

In connection with this subject, we reprint a circular dispatch sent by Mr. SEWARD to our Ministers at foreign Courts, dated Aug. 18, 1862, in which he sets forth, with clear and comprehensive cogency, the considerations which compel our Government to assert the most perfect and complete independence of foreign Powers, in the settlement of this domestic controversy. The President has held this ground from the very beginning of the war;—and his rejection of the proposition of the French Emperor, dated the 9th of January, for the appointment of a joint commission, is in the strictest and most logical accordance with that position. It is easy to say that this was a friendly proposition,—that it was prompted by the best motives, and was couched in terms least calculated to offend the just pride and self-respect of the American people. All this is true. But it does not touch the real issue. This is purely and exclusively a domestic controversy. The principles which it involves, the interests which it menaces, the rights which it seeks to overthrow, are all American. No foreign nation, however friendly its general disposition may be, can do justice to our Government in its judgment of the controversy we are compelled to wage. A man fighting for his life against highway robbers might as well be asked to call in the mediation of a disinterested party. There is no room for mediation. There is no question open for adjustment—no issue pending which gives the slightest scope for two opinions. *The contest is one of force!*—that and nothing else must decide it. Mr. SEWARD puts the case clearly and conclusively when he says that this nation must perish, or the rebellion must be put down.

What a mockery to talk of submitting *such* a question to foreign arbitration! Nor is any "suggestion" which any foreign Power can make, as to the proper mode of closing the contest, entitled to any more respect. All such suggestions must be made in their interest—not in ours. Even this latest (for we do not consider it the *last*) proposal of the French Emperor, "friendly" as it was, provided for a division of the Union—a destruction of the nation—in case the South would not forego its claim to independence. We can have but one answer to such proposals, no matter from what quarter they may come. We are compelled to regard them, one and all, whatever may be their form, or the motive that prompts them, as *unfriendly* in fact, and as giving aid and encouragement to the rebellion.

Appended to this letter of Mr. SEWARD, is another explaining the considerations which led to the issue of the Proclamation of Emancipation. It was prompted solely by the military exigencies of the country. It was a purely military measure, and had been wisely postponed by the President, until it was reasonably certain to command the approval of the loyal portion of the American people in all sections of the country. We commend both these letters to the candid consideration of persons, who have been industriously taught to believe that neither President LINCOLN nor Secretary SEWARD comprehend the nature of the struggle, or the measures essential to the salvation of the country.

Another Great Union Demonstration in the Northwest.

The outpouring of the masses at the capital of Indiana, last Thursday, was marked with precisely the same enthusiastic and determined loyalty as gave such significance to the demonstration in Cincinnati three days previous. The speeches of Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and of Gov. WRIGHT, glowed with the intensest devotion. The resolutions had a ring in them no Copperhead could mistake. The whole demonstration chorded grandly with the response of Ohio; and we may rely upon it that the sky of every other Northwestern State is full of just such thunder.

The Copperheads are beginning to realize how utterly futile it is to plot against a genuine vital instinct. Like fools, they have imagined that patriotism could be managed in much the same fashion as partyism—that the people could be cabaled and cajoled out of their support of the Government very much as they have so often been out of their support of this or that political party. Taking their cue from the extraordinary success of the Know Nothing lodges as a political agency a few years ago, they have conceived that they could make treason prevail by similar methods—that it was enough to establish a few such secret agencies as the Knights of the Golden Circle, and to subsidize a few presses, and to bring together a few of the old party demagogues and wire-pullers, to effect an actual revolution against the constituted authorities of the land. They have made no allowance for the difference between a mere party preference, which may spring entirely from secondary considerations, and may change as circumstances change, and that inborn, inbred, ineradicable attachment which binds man to his country. They have fancied that the Constitution could be seceded from as easily as a party platform, and that the Stars and Stripes might be whisked out of mind as easily as last year's political transparency.

In fact, for a time they did seem to have it pretty much to themselves. They plotted, and intrigued, and juggled, and decoyed, without much concern on the part of the great loyal body of the people; and they won some elections. With this little success, they straight ran wild. They began to talk high about revolution in the North—about resistance to the laws of Congress—about friendly Commissioners to the Confederacy—about State movements to force a peace. They began to make heroes of discarded officers of the army, and to instigate the soldiers to revolt by the free circulation of incendiary prints. They began to invent the most flagitious methods of increasing the price of gold, and depreciating the credit of the Government. They began to agitate, without the slightest reserve, the expediency of propitiating the South by cutting off New-England. They began to assert, even in their most sober journals, that the JOHN M. MASON theory of "no allegiance due to the Federal Government" was the true doctrine; and to indorse, without qualification, the right of secession and all of the extremest dogmas of the Calhoun school. Of these manifestations their Legislatures have been full, their political conventions, their newspaper organs. They thought full surely their treason "was a ripening."

The army took the alarm first. The heroes of Donelson, and Shiloh, and Corinth, and Murfreesboro, met in wrath and hurled fiercest denunciations against the miscreants who were seeking to undo all their mighty deeds and sacrifices. The people, whose patience was already strained, have quickly caught the same vehement spirit. They are showing, in a way not to be mistaken, that these traitorous works shall go no further—that the day a finger is lifted against the rightful authority of the National Government shall be a day of bloody reckoning. The allies of the rebellion will do well to look to it. We tell them they are mad if they persist in following out the track they have entered on. This Northern people will not brook any such betrayal of the Republic. They intend to support the national authority against treason, wherever and however it may show itself. The Tax bill will be enforced. The Conscription bill will be enforced. Every measure needful to assure success to the national cause will be executed to the last jot and tittle. The Copperhead may be "the most subtle of all the beasts of the field," but there is no earthly subtlety that can circumvent this settled purpose of the great majority of the Northern people to stand by the Government. That purpose is as fixed as the everlasting hills. Those who work against it will work only to their own confusion. If they attempt violent means, they will experience violence. If, with more prudence, they limit themselves to seditious speech, though they may escape present personal penalty, they will not escape the branding sentence of history. The disrepute of the Tories of the Revolution, and of the blue-light Federalists of the last war, will be nothing to the odium which will hereafter attach to the Northern men who helped Southern rebels to smite down the Republic. The effort will fail wretchedly, but the infamy of it will cleave forever.

NAVAL DISASTERS.—We have two bad items of naval intelligence this morning—one of them the destruction, by the rebel privateer *Florida*, of the fine ship *Jacob Bell*, from China to this port, with a cargo of tea valued at a million and a half of dollars; and the other the sinking by rebel rams of the Western Monitor *Indianola* on the Mississippi River. Both misfortunes are serious; the first on account of the great value of the ship's cargo and the additional discredit cast upon our Navy; and the other from the disturbance to the progress of military and naval operations on the Western waters that will be caused by the loss of the river Monitor.

Our special dispatch from Memphis speaks of the "sinking" of the *Indianola*, but subsequently says she was ran ashore by the rebels; and the dispatch of Admiral PORTER says she has "fallen into the hands of the enemy." We suppose we may take it for granted, from these statements, that the *Indianola* is in possession of the rebels, it may be without being seriously damaged. If so, she is the finest naval prize that has ever been taken by the Confederates, and is capable of doing as more damage than all the craft they have, or were likely ever to have, on the Mississippi River. She was a new vessel throughout, built especially for river service, and her iron clothing was considered impregnable to artillery. She was expected to play a very important *rôle* in the attack on Vicksburgh; and the work she was engaged in, of clearing the river of rebel supply boats, was one of prime importance. It is tragical enough also to learn that the ram *Queen of the West*, which was likewise captured by the rebels only a few days ago, had a hand in the assault on the *Indianola*. We had supposed that the *Indianola* was a match for half-a-dozen such craft—attack her in what way they might; and we still believe that, if properly handled, she was. We fear the truth of the tale to be that she was in incompetent hands; and this opinion is strengthened by the assertion of Admiral PORTER that her Captain had violated his orders. The only cheap comfort for this expensive loss we suppose is that such things are according to the "fortunes of war."

We believe we have, or are to have, five more Monitors of the *Indianola* class in the Western waters. We hope that all of them that may be ready for service, and every ram we have on all the rivers, will at once be sent below to recapture or destroy, at all hazards, the *Indianola* and the *Queen*. If they are not at once taken out of rebel hands, there is no telling what serious injury they may inflict upon us.

Our Trade with California.

The *Evening Post* favors the transfer of the trade between New-York and California, now carried on in American vessels, to ships owned in England and sailing under the British flag. "We can go much cheaper," says the *Post*, "at the present time, in vessels of other countries than in our own, and with no risk of capture and detention" by rebel privateers:—why, then, should we not do it? Why, we ask in turn, does the *Post* confine its reasoning to that particular route? Why not hand over *all* our commerce to foreign nations? Why have American vessels on the ocean at all, when British ships stand ready to take their place and relieve them from all risk of capture by rebel privateers? If the argument is good for the San Francisco route, it is just as good for the trade to Liverpool, to Havre, to Hamburg, to Canton, and to every other port on the surface of the globe. Every American ship that floats is exposed to peril; but must we surrender our commerce, the very life and soul of our national greatness, and crave the protection of a foreign flag, lest a vessel now and then should be destroyed?

The *Post* sneers at the notion of maintaining an American line of steamers, to put money into the pockets of those who own it. It can sneer with equal force, and with precisely the same justice, at every branch of American industry and enterprise. They all put money into the pockets of individuals, and the wealth of the Nation is made up of these individual profits and property of its people. Shall we transfer all our home labor and home enterprise to foreign hands and a foreign soil, on the score of cheapness and freedom from danger? The only thing that makes us strong to wage this war against rebellion,—the only thing that will make us strong to defy any foreign Power that may enter the field against us,—is the vigor, the energy, the success and the profit with which American citizens are pushing every branch of labor and of commerce, foreign and domestic. Whatever strikes at any one of these, strikes at the very heart of our strength and our prosperity. We do not believe that our Government is prepared for any action at this moment so utterly hostile to the dictates of patriotism and of common sense.

The *Post* speaks as if the trade between New-York and San Francisco, or intermediate ports, had always been thrown open to the world, and that new restrictions were advocated for it. This is not so. That route has never been open to foreign vessels. It has always been held to be a branch of the coasting trade—just as much so as the trade between Portland and New-Orleans or New-York and Galveston. The proposition now is to reverse all the past action of the Government, and by an offhand opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury to throw open this most lucrative and prosperous branch of our domestic commerce to our foreign rivals and our future foes.

But the *Post* thinks that trade should not be monopolized by persons who "want to make money." Does it suppose that any other class of persons will enter into it? Will the British shipowners, whose claim it supports, run their vessels from any other motive? We concur in its objections to monopoly. We should be glad to see a rival line upon that route. *But let it be American—not British.* Let the competition be among our own people. Let the commerce be still American, covered by the American flag, and bringing its energy and its wealth to the defence and support of the American cause.

This is no time to cripple American commerce—least of all to hand over the glittering prize to British hands. It is enough that they have built the pirate ships that prey upon our trade. It is a little too much to ask that, under plea of the danger they have themselves created, they should crowd us from the great routes of our domestic trade, and *absorb* our commerce, in order to make it safe! We advise our English friends to beware of undue haste in supposing themselves to have been invited by our Government to enter upon any such undertaking.

Prize Cases—A Final Word To Congress.

An important bill in relation to prize property is reported to have passed the Senate yesterday. We presume it is the measure introduced by Senator GRIMES on Saturday, an abstract of the provisions of which is in our telegraphic columns. Unless it has been altered, it will prove, we suspect, to be one of those monstrosities of legislation, of which the last hours of a session are apt to be so fruitful.

One most extraordinary provision contained in it is the abolishing of all appeals in cases involving less than $2,000, making the decision of the District Courts in them final, and providing that appeals shall be directly from the District Courts to the Supreme Court at Washington in all appealable cases. What earthly reason can be stated for thus changing the practice entirely and overslaughing the Circuit Court, it is not easy to see.

We understand that a similar bill, perhaps the same one, was prepared by Mr. SEDGWICK, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House; and that, in addition to the above provision about appeals, it provided that no counsel for captors should be employed in the District Courts, except where the interests of the captors and the Government were adverse, which almost never occurs; but that such counsel should be appointed to argue the cases for the captors on the appeals to the Supreme Court. Now, while we are by no means certain that the law passed last year, under which a general counsel for captors in all cases was appointed by the Department, was wise, or has in any way tended to the protection of the captors, and rather believe that it would have been much better for them if the matter had been left to them to employ counsel or not, as they saw fit; yet there can be no doubt that if the services of counsel for the captors are required anywhere, it is on the first trial, on the evidence in the Court below, where questions of further proof may arise, and where the property is sold, rather than on an appeal where there are no such questions. And the provision that such counsel shall only be employed on such appeals, and compelling appeals to the Supreme Court whenever the party is displeased with the decision of the District Courts, looks marvelously like a provision to "make a place for somebody."

As we have said, we are not quite certain that the bill, as passed by the Senate, contains these provisions; but if it does, the attention of the House ought to be instantly directed to them. If the bill authorizing letters-of-marque become law, and we should have occasion to employ privateers, the preventing them from the employment of counsel in the District Court would be extraordinary and unjust.

We cannot think it creditable to Congress that the passage of a proper bill about prize proceedings has been postponed till so late a day in the session. The imperative necessity of some bill on the subject has been apparent from the start. There could have been no difficulty whatever in having a proper bill drawn, which should have been calculated to serve the interests of the public alone, and not the selfishness of any man, and to have had it presented to the House at a time when discussion was possible, and amendments could have been made without jeopardizing the whole matter. As it is, it will be a marvel if we do not find, when Congress adjourns, that the bad legislation which has led to such general complaint about these prize cases has been made yet worse.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASON AND THOMAS' SOIREE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give their fourth soiree of the present season (the 6th) this evening, at Dodworth's Hall. The programme is selected with the usual care displayed at these admirable entertainments, and contains three numbers: 1. Quartette in F major No. 3, by MOZART; 2. Trio in B flat major opus 99, by SCHUBERT; and 3. Quartette in C major No. 9, opus 59, by BEETHOVEN.

CARLOTTA PATTI IN BROOKLYN.—On Thursday night Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, assisted by an array of really eminent talent, will give a grand farewell concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Miss PATTI is one of Brooklyn's prime favorites, and her appearance at the Philharmonic Concerts invariably adds several hundreds to the already overcrowded audience. She will shortly depart hence for Europe, and, as this will be the only opportunity afforded Brooklynites to hear the wonders of her voice, we bespeak for her a generous farewell.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION TO-NIGHT.—The Brooklyn Art Association has attained its third season, and made itself an institution both desirable and permanent in the City of Churches. Its receptions, like those of this City, are noted for the choice collection of pictures, by native artists, which are tastefully arranged for the convenience of the visitors, and the elegance of the assemblages which, attracted by the exhibition of meritorious works, invariably throng the rooms. The Committee for the season 1862-63 are Messrs. REED, GEROUX, JOHN WILLIAMSON and CHARLES CODMAN, artists, and gentlemen of recognized talent and taste, to whose good judgment and invariable industry the art-lovers of Brooklyn are already deeply indebted. The second reception of the season will be given to-night, at the Academy of Music.

Railroad Accident in Missouri.

WRECK OF A TRAIN WITH A REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS ON BOARD.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 2.

While the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, Col. BOYD, were coming from Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain Railroad on Saturday, a large tree fell across the track, just before the engine, about thirty miles from here, which resulted in wrecking the train, killing three soldiers, severely wounding five, and slightly injuring fifteen to twenty.

A Horrible Affair.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 2.

A *post mortem* examination on the bodies of Mrs. FRASER and children, supposed to have perished in the destruction of a house by a late fire, has revealed the fact that all had been previously murdered. Rev. Mr. FRASER is missing, and it is feared he has been murdered also.

The Delta off Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, March 2.

The steamship *Delta*, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, is signaled.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

English Views of the Affair Off Charleston.

THE BLOCKADE NOT SUSPENDED.

The following advices, received by the steamship Kedar, which arrived at this port yesterday, were telegraphed to Queenstown, and put on board just before she left that port:

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 16.

The Times notices that a Richmond paper is the only present authority for a statement that the different foreign Consuls had unanimously declared the blockade as legally raised, but it points out that merely such a document is not valid either way. A blockade must be raised as well as constituted de facto. *In this case there was not even an intermission.* It does not appear that any neutral ships could have got into Charleston at any hour of the day on the 31st of January, and on the 1st of February there were no less than twenty Federal vessels off the port.

The Post takes the same view. It says: "The suspending of the blockade for a few hours did not terminate it, nor did it impose upon the blockading power the necessity of giving fresh notice to neutral States of an intention to blockade. *In this respect, therefore, the Confederate authorities at Charleston are in error. No such notice need be given by the Government of the United States, nor will the British Government require it.*"

The Times remarks that when the objects of the war appeared to be the restoration of the Union, the North was unanimously for it. A feeling of desperation, arising from repeated failures, has since induced the Government to introduce an element which has tended to divide public opinion. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation immediately converted the war into a party rather than a National struggle. It has proved a solvent which has loosened the Federal bond, even in the North itself. Doubts as to the present object of the war are, among other things, causing the Army of the Potomac to melt away.

The Duke of Rutland is progressing most favorably, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Emperor of Russia is coming to Paris in the Spring. The object of the proposed visit is said to be to come to an understanding as to a common action in Belgian affairs after the demise of King LEOPOLD.

The New-York correspondent of the Times, writing on Jan. 27, says:

"The beginning of the end draws near. The patience of the people is well-nigh exhausted. They have long been disgusted with the war and the Administration. The disgust has communicated itself to the army. Confidence exists nowhere."

"Even the exterminators and Abolitionists have begun to despair of their cause, their President, and themselves, and see before them not only the dismemberment of the Union into the North and South, but into a third Republic of the West, accompanied by the utter prostration of credit, if not by a crowning act of national bankruptcy."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

John Van Buren and the New-York Democracy—Salaries for Members of the New-York Common Council—Other Important Bills Relating to New-York—The Second Broadway Railroad Bill—The Dummy Bill—No Reports from Gas Companies, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2, 1863.

Notwithstanding all that the Democratic organs may say to the contrary, JOHN VAN BUREN comes a great deal nearer to being the true representative of the Democratic party in the State concerning the rebellion than the Vallandighams, the Woods, the Seymours, who are laboring to array not only the Democratic party, but the State, in opposition to the Federal Government. It is not difficult to perceive that among the Democratic representatives, as well as elsewhere, a sober, second thought is dawning, and a reshaping the policy of that party is about to take place. There is an evident drawing back from the extremes to which certain leaders have undertaken to carry the party and the State, and nothing is more certain than that His Excellency, Gov. SEYMOUR, is in danger of being left like a stranded vessel, high and dry, where a sudden squall and unskillful pilot drove it. I am decidedly of the opinion that if certain speeches in imitation of VALLANDIGHAM had not been made, this would remain unspoken; and I expect, with considerable confidence, to see the war-policy, as laid down by Mr. VAN BUREN, adopted generally by the Democratic party, and that, too, before long. The fall of Charleston or Vicksburgh would not only influence this, but would thoroughly revive the war feeling throughout the State and country. The late great war meeting in Indiana has given rise to the suggestion of a similar demonstration in this State, either in this city or New-York, and I understand that the matter is under advisement.

The bill fixing the salary of the members of the Common Council of the City of New-York, was reported by Mr. A. SMITH, this morning, with amendments, providing that a salary of $2,500, to be forfeited in case emoluments are otherwise received, and making it a misdemeanor for a member of the Common Council to receive, or any officer of the City to pay such other emoluments.

Another important bill to the City of New-York was introduced by Mr. DAVIES. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. The terms of office of the several Heads of Departments of the Corporation of the City of New-York, holding office by appointment under the charter of said City, shall be four years, and until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. The several Heads of Departments of said Corporation, now in office by appointment under said Charter, shall hold office for four years from the date of the appointment, and until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. Such Heads of Departments shall hereafter be subject to removal from office only for the cause and in the manner now provided by law for the removal of the Comptroller of said City.

SEC. 2. All provisions of law inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

This bill, if passed into a law, would probably pretty effectually stop the "ring" business, now said to be extensively carried on.

I said, some time since, that it was understood a second Broadway Railway bill would be forthcoming. The gentleman having it in his pocket has arrived, and it has made its appearance in the Senate this morning, Senator COSWELL being the medium of introduction. The parties represented by this bill, I understand to claim precedence over those represented by the House bill, and I have no doubt that should it pass, its provisions would be carried out in a strictly *lawful* manner. It is understood to be *lawful* throughout. A synopsis of the bill will be found in the regular report of to-day's proceedings. Whether the introduction of this bill will be followed by the harmonizing of conflicting interests, or whether they will continue to fight it out, remains to be seen. A great many disinterested and patriotic persons are awaiting the turn of affairs.

It is understood that the Dummy bill will have a favorable report in the Senate, a patient hearing having been given to all concerned.

A communication from the Comptroller contains the interesting information that no Gas Company has reported in the year 1862, in compliance with the law that imposes the penalty of $250, and that no action has been commenced, for the reason that there is no evidence in the Department of the existence of such Companies.

The adoption by the House of a resolution, raising a Committee of five, to inquire into the New-York Harbor defenses and the fortifications of the State, your City will probably have a visitation at an early day.

There is a prospect of the passage of Mr. FERRIS' joint resolutions concerning the Court of Appeals. The Senate made progress on them to-day, and it is generally conceded that the subject to which they relate is too important to be passed over.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2.

The President presented the Annual Report of the Governors of the New-York Hospital.

Several petitions were presented by the President and others for the use of steam on the Brooklyn Central Railroad.

Mr. COSWELL introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in certain avenues and streets in New-York. The incorporators are James Murphy, Jesse A. Marshal, James Campbell, Charles Johnson, George Johnson, and a number of other business men, representing different interests affected by the road. The bill is the most comprehensive yet introduced, and probably the one on which the main stand will be made. It provides for full compensation to the stage interest; the removal of all stages north of the Park; the tracks are to run to all the ferries in the City, the main being from the South Ferry, by a double track through and along Broadway, Bloomingdale Road and Union-place to Twenty-third-street; thence with a double track through and along Twenty-third-street to the North River. Provision is made for compensating property-owners on the route, and stringent regulations are provided for the proper keeping of the track and management of the road.

The bills relative to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and to amend the Divorce laws were reported adversely. The latter was laid on the table.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. COSWELL—To alter the map of New-York.

By Mr. CLARK—To make void contracts made on Sunday.

Mr. ANGEL introduced a bill to amend the general Railroad law.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To establish a law library in the Eighth Judicial District.

To prevent the enticing away of seamen.

To incorporate the Lake River Improvement and Transportation Company of the New-York wilderness.

To incorporate the Upper Hudson Improvement and Corporation Company.

To authorize the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions to grant new trials.

To regulate the Firemen of Brooklyn.

By Mr. SAYRGAR—To provide for ascertaining and distributing the net proceeds of the sale of the Indian lands of the State.

By Mr. COSWELL—To incorporate the Leviathan Dock Company.

The bill to improve Bear River.

The bill relative to the City Court, Brooklyn.

Mr. GANSEVOORT called up the concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to create the Court of Appeals Commissioners to hear causes.

The subject was ably debated by Messrs. MURPHY, GANSEVOORT, FOLGER, and others.

The resolutions were laid on the table, for want of a majority vote of all the Senators elected.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BRADLEY presented a memorial and report for a Union Home School, for the education of the children of volunteers.

The bill amendatory of the act relative to Weights and Measures, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 2.

Mr. A. SMITH reported favorably from the Committee on Cities, the bill to provide compensation to the members of the New-York Common Council.

The bill gives a salary of $2,500 per annum to each member of the Common Council, including carriage hire, fees and emoluments as members of the Relief and other Committees, and makes the payment or reception of fees a misdemeanor.

The following bills were also reported favorably:

By Mr. DUNNING—To incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.

To incorporate the Trustees' Canal Fund.

To abolish the office of Canal Appraisers, and enlarge the duties of the Canal Commissioners.

To amend the Flushing Town act.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the payment of certain bonds issued by the City of New-York.

To incorporate the German-American School Society, in the Nineteenth Ward, New-York.

To legalize certain ordinances in the City of New-York.

To incorporate the Female Visitation Academy, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DEPEW—To continue in office all Heads of Departments in New-York for four years, and to prevent their removal unless under charges, the same as the Comptroller.

By Mr. FLYNN—To prevent any Hudson River steamboat occupying a berth, pier or slip on the west side of the City of New-York, south of Jay-street.

By Mr. HUGHES—To incorporate the Emigrant's Savings Bank, Brooklyn; also to amend the Brooklyn local improvement law. It makes the law retroactive.

By Mr. FINNIS—To increase the compensation of the officers and guards of the State Prisons.

By Mr. CARTERBAR—To provide compensation to surviving partners for their services in settling the affairs of partnership.

By Mr. J. S. HAYNES—To amend the act to regulate highways in Suffolk, Queens and Kings Counties.

By Mr. MCCANN—To amend the Brooklyn Water Act. It makes a Board of three Commissioners, two to be appointed by the Comptroller, with the consent of three-fourths of all the Aldermen, and the third to be a civil engineer, to be appointed by the former two Commissioners.

Obsequies of Col. D. D. Tompkins.

The funeral of the late Col. D. D. TOMPKINS took place at noon yesterday, at the residence of his family, No. 274 Henry-street, Brooklyn. The attendance was very large, in consequence of which many persons were unable to gain admittance. The street, for a distance of two blocks, was filled with people and carriages, and the stoops and windows of the dwellings opposite the house of mourning were crowded with spectators. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. T. S. DRAPER, of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn. The Episcopal service was observed. All present appeared deeply affected at the solemnity of the occasion, and many were moved to tears. The coffin was placed in the back parlor, and those who desired viewed the remains by passing in at one door of the apartment and going out at another. The coffin was of rosewood, with heavy silver plates, and bore an appropriate inscription. Prior to its being conveyed to the hearse, it was dressed with the American colors, and upon the lid were laid the sword, belt and cap of the deceased. A wreath of delicate white flowers was also placed upon the top. The following military gentlemen were the pall-bearers: Gen. H. BROWN, Col. S. LOUNSBERY, Col. A. S. EATON, Maj. VAN VLECK, Capt. MORGAN, Capt. SILLIMAN, Capt. HODGES and Dr. CAMPBELL. The escort consisted of one company of infantry from Governor's Island, two companies of the Twelfth Infantry from Fort Hamilton, and one company of marines from the Navy-yard, the whole under command of Maj. PARSON, of the Third Infantry. The procession was formed in the following order:

Platoon of Policemen.
Military Escort, with Arms Reversed.
Band.
Drum Corps.
Carriage containing the Officiating Clergyman, and Drs McDOUGALL and EDGAR, the Attending Surgeons.
Carriage containing the Pall-Bearers.
Hearse.
Carriages containing Relatives, Friends and Others.

The procession commenced moving at 1 o'clock, and proceeded to Atlantic-street, thence down to the South Ferry, the band, in the meantime, playing a series of dirges. After crossing the ferry, the procession was again formed, and proceeded up Broadway to Chambers-street, thence to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, where the coffin was transferred to the cars, to be borne to Troy, the final resting-place of the remains of the honored deceased.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Crones, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original and genuine—of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House.) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

CORNS, BUNIONS, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 102 Broadway.

Brewer's Bronchial Troches are recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of Colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Clergymen, Clergymen, Military men and others who use them. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street speculators of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers same good without injuring himself, for the Meanor Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other.

A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

If people who suffer from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in Spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors, as well as clearer heads to deal with.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

IOAHE ..... IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 436 Broadway.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

No. 372 Greenwich-street, two doors above Murray-st., where gentlemen can always procure perfect fitting shirts, at the most reasonable prices, $12, $20, $22, $42 per dozen. All linen shirts for $2 50 apiece. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment.—In Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

BERIEN.—In Belmont, opposite Belleville, N. J., on Monday, March 2, Dr. JOHN V. D. BERIEN, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Centre-st. Depot, to meet the 12 M. train from New-York.

BLACKBURN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, THOMAS G. BLACKBURN, Esq., of consumption.

"Even so, Father; for so it seemed good in thy sight."

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Adelphic Lodge, No. 346, F. A. M., and Adelphic Chapter, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, March 4, from his late residence, *No. 223 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av., at 11 o'clock P. M.*

BREMNER.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Monday, March 2, of inflammation of the brain, JOHN HOGART, only son of *Andrew A. and Maria Bremner, in the 7th year of his age.*

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church, Manhasset, on Thursday, March 5, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Conveyance will be in attendance at Flushing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

CRUMBIE.—In Orange, on Thursday, Feb. 26, ANNA ELIZA, only daughter of William D. and Sarah M. Crumbie, aged 2 years, 1 month and 2 days. Also, on Sunday, March 1, MORRIS D., their eldest son, aged 13 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Orange, on Tuesday afternoon, March 3, at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Brick Church Depot, Morris and Essex Railroad, for the 2 o'clock train from the City. Omnibus will return by horse-cars at 4 or 5 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 1, R. G. CHAMBERS.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 44 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DEVLIN.—In West Farms, Westchester County, on Sunday, March 1, MICHAEL DEVLIN, aged 50 years, 3 months and 10 days.

May his soul rest in peace.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday, March 3, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. His remains will be interred at Westchester.

DUCKMAN.—In King's Bridge, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Feb. 28, after a long and painful illness, Miss MARIA DUCKMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Isaac Duckman, King's Bridge, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, March 3, at 10 o'clock.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, WILLIAM MCKNIGHT, youngest son of John M. Furman.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 8 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

GOW.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, Mr. THOMAS GOW, at his residence, No. 205 West 15th-st., aged 30 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

GRINNELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 2, CLIFFORD, only son of B. F. and Martha P. Grinnell, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence, on Tuesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock P. M.

HICKS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, March 2, ROSINA W., wife of Sidney H. Hicks.

McGEE of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

McCOON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, March 1, Miss ANNIE McCOON.

The friends of the family, and of her brother and brother-in-law, C. McCOON and W. H. Townsend, are invited to attend the funeral services at Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, on Tuesday morning, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MERCHANT.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, March 1, FREDERICK WOLCOTT, only child of Stephen L. and Elizabeth R. Merchant, aged 8 months and 10 days.

Funeral will be attended at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 20th-st., at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, March 3.

PACKARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH PACKARD, relict of the late Nathaniel B. Packard, of Albany, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, W. J. Blyth, Jr., No. 322 Bedford-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo papers please copy.

PRIME.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, March 1, ANNIE, daughter of William H. Prime, formerly of this City.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, MARY, widow of William Smith, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, Frederick and William G. and James H. Sidebotham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 East 17th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 4, at 4 o'clock.

SYMS.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, March 1, EDWARD EVERETT, infant son of John G. Syms, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday next, March 3, from the parents' residence, as above.

WEBSTER.—In Rossville, S. I., on Monday, March 2, MARY, only daughter of Rev. George and Harriet Webster, aged 15 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Woodrow M. E. Church. The body will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 123.—March 2, 1863.
42, 77, 15, 16, 4, 21, 34, 66, 38, 67, 32, 6, 75, 2.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 124.—March 2, 1863.
34, 39, 45, 9, 52, 71, 11, 22, 16, 1, 37, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by Alexander B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 185 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by J. Milhau & Son, D. S. Barnes & Co., No. 183 Broadway; Schieffelin & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will visit NEW-YORK CITY, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

His numerous patients, and all afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Consumption, or any Lung or Bronchial Affections, are invited to call on him in New-York, on TUESDAYS only, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, with Patent Combination Cushions, Parlor Tables, etc., warranted superior to all other Billiard Tables, by calling at our warerooms.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
No. 63, 65 and 67 Crosby-st.

S.—T.—1863—X.
A SONG OF HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND GLORY.

O, will may you call me the magic
With health for the body and soul,
And sample of the dark, deadly poison
Sold in Boston' bowl!
Inspire the fount divine of power,
Give purity's call to the breath;
Send changes of water and diet,
And conquer the Cholera-Death!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, shout for Drake's Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

I cheer up the desolate spirit,
I gild the sad heart with my light;
Like stars shedding cloud-quenching splendor,
Through all the dark chambers of night.
The statesman, hard, thoughtful, and manly,
And farmer, drink in my deep bliss;
Never bird had a purer when praising
The dew-vase of morning her kiss.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Shout aloud for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T. 1863 X!"

What comfort I bear to the soldier
With Liberty's banner unfurled!
A draught and he'll laugh at all comers,
Though stalking the heart of the world;
And what cures the gallant bold sailor
For the tempest it strengthened by me:
With thoughts for Columbia he carries
Triumphant her stars o'er the sea.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Cry aloud the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

Then well may you call me the Magic
With health for the body and soul,
And sample of the dark, deadly poison
So often in "Bourbon" bowl.
For youth, manhood, age, was I chartered,
By Jehovah and health at my birth,
And those who invoke my blessings
Stand guardian my throne on the earth!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, yell for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

Drake's Plantation Bitters are the most wonderful medicine and gentle stimulant in the world. All dyspeptic and weak persons should try it. Sold throughout the civilized world.

F. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 332 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.

CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over 2000 square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 38 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at this point at cheaper rates than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.

JAMES H. LUCAS, } of St. Louis.
THOMAS ALLEN, }
New-York, Feb. 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
NO. 30 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WARD & COVE'S UNION WAREHOUSE, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

The schooner MARY THERESA, built at Baltimore in 1854, engaged and employed in the coasting trade; 61 feet, breadth 18 feet, depth 8 feet; tonnage about 75 tons.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

FANS, NEW STYLES,
FROM PARIS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

CHASED AND PLAIN
FINE GOLD RINGS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

CARD.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

The undersigned begs leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.

The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.

By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

UNDERHILL'S ACADEMY OF SHORT HAND.
(PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC SYSTEM.)
No. 565 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.
B. F. UNDERHILL, Stenographer, Supreme Court.
F. O'DOWD, Phonographic Reporter and Teacher.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR PILES! PILES!

DR. WITHER'S PILE MEDICINE is the only certain cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles. Thos. Beeson, Esq., of No. 67 Exchange-place, was afflicted for fifteen years. He was entirely cured by this medicine. Sold at No. 164 Bowery.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 418 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a regular monthly meeting of the 18th Ward Republican Association, held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have now arrived at a period in the history of the unjust and unholy rebellion that still continues to distract our beloved country, when it becomes us, as a party, and as individuals to define our position, believing that there can be no neutrality in this struggle for national existence, and that he who is not for his country is against it; therefore

Resolved, That the Republican party stands to-day, (where it has always stood since the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter,) in the front rank, and in the van of the war, until the rebellion is crushed out, and the flag of our country waves in undisputed triumph over every square foot of American soil, and is respected by every person claiming the right of an American citizen.

Resolved, That, as in the days of our Revolutionary struggle, "the days that tried men's souls" we find among us smuggling, despicable Tories, who were organized for the purpose of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," so now in our second struggle for freedom and national unity we have their legitimate offspring under the same opprobrious and significant name of Copperheads, organized for the same unholy and disgraceful purpose, animated and influenced by all the poisonous and vicious propensities of that venomous reptile whose name they bear, and who stand ready at any moment, at the behest of their Southern masters, to bite and sting in the in freemen, and all that is politically ennobling to our common humanity.

Resolved, That as a party, or as individuals, we will hold no political fellowship with any man, who does not heartily indorse a vigorous prosecution of the war, by the employment of all the means recognized in civilized warfare for speedy and effectual suppression.

Resolved, That while we deny and reject the assertion that this war "is a war for the nigger," we take this opportunity to reaffirm the ancient and time-honored principle, to that sound Republican principle, THE NON-EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, and our firm determination as a party to use our entire and consolidated influence to prevent its blighting curse from polluting one foot of territory now free.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the President's "Emancipation Proclamation," believing it to be a sound, legitimate and justifiable war measure, and earnestly desire to see it enforced to the letter in every State now in rebellion against our Government.

Resolved, That we also heartily indorse and approve the principle expressed by that sound, honored and consistent American statesman and patriot, the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, in his diplomatic instructions to our Minister at the Court of France, declaring on the part of our Government any interference or mediation of European Powers in our domestic troubles, and saying in effect to all such Powers: Gentlemen, hands off! attend to your own business, inasmuch as we consider ourselves fully capable of taking care of ours without your assistance.

Resolved, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by his unflinching integrity and lofty patriotism, has fully met the expectations of his most ardent friends; and while certain men, professing to be leaders in the Democratic party are endeavoring, with their accustomed and base intrigue, to impair the public confidence in his administration, in order that they may be able to carry out their deep laid plans and their nefarious and sinister designs, the great heart of the Republican party, the party whose votes elevated him to the Chief Magistracy is with him, and we renewedly pledge to him our undivided confidence and support.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all compromise until those who are now in rebellion against our Government lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, and, in our judgment, under existing circumstances, the words compromise and treason are synonymous terms, and that any man who fully entertains the treason, is fully prepared to commit the latter, provided he could do so with impunity.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the New-York Times and Tribune.

WM. DEERWOOD, Secretary. WM. LAIMBEER, President.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING—TUESDAY, March 3.—The Members of the Chamber are hereby notified that at the meeting on THURSDAY next, attention will be called to the importance of immediate action on the subject of communication between this City with the Western States, and the danger which threatens the trade of the City and State in the contracted connection between the St. Lawrence and the Western Lakes. By order,

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE MOST BRILLIANT BOOK OF THE SEASON."

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE NEW AND POWERFUL ENGLISH NOVEL,
A TANGLED SKEIN.
BY ALBANY FONBLANQUE, JR.
One vol., 8vo. Paper, 50c. Cloth, 75c.

Observe the following complimentary notices from the Press:

"'A Tangled Skein' is one of the most remarkable, as it is one of the most charming novels which has appeared for years. The plot is one of exciting interest, and well sustained to the final crisis; while the characters, of which there are a great diversity, forming effective contrasts, are drawn by a master hand. Many of the scenes are worthy of Dickens. We particularly remember the chapter concerning Mr. and Mrs. Gurnegles, and the speech of Hon. Joe Pilkinson; while Thackeray himself could not have drawn a more lamentable prig than our dear friend Francis." With such high qualities of its own this book cannot fail to be read by all lovers of good novels."—*Boston Courier.*

"This 'Tangled Skein' is so perplexing a web of mystery as your cunning romancer devised to puzzle the brains of his readers. From beginning to end, a series of events, strange, numerous and unexpected, and intrigues and counterplots, so bewilder the mind on the alert, and the attention strained to discover some outlet from this labyrinth. It is only the last few pages, however, which give us the clue, and plunge the reader into a sea of happy surprises. The plot is well laid, and the characters are touched with a master hand. The author shows great knowledge of the world, and an intimate acquaintance with the secret springs of poor human nature's internal economy."—*Boston Post.*

"One of the choicest novels of the season is 'A Tangled Skein,' by Albany Fonblanque, Jr. Wonderfully ingenious in the plot, and so skillfully is the machinery managed, that the reader is twice deceived in guessing the solution of the mystery. Of absorbing interest, the reader once fairly engaged upon it, will find it difficult to relinquish the perusal, but will rise from it when completed with the satisfaction arising from having read a thoroughly good fiction. The novels of Mrs. Wood and Miss Braddon shut into obscurity by its side, and it will be one of the most popular books of the day."—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

"A good deal of skill is shown both in tangling and disentangling the plot, and our curiosity is both roused and puzzled by a mystery which is the end is explained in an unanticipated way. The novel will amply reward perusal."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The title of this volume is so misleading. The skein is tangled, but the one to be unravelled is all the finer for skillful hands. The story is admirably told, and the plot is quite intricate enough to keep the attention riveted from beginning to end—and, a very pleasant, happy end it is, though perhaps not what one reader out of twenty would expect when he had read half through the volume. So much more agreeable the surprise."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

"This novel captivates the reader when he first opens it, and holds him in strong and agreeable chains to its closing page. It is a more substantial work than are most books of its class, and will be steadily sought for."—*Boston Traveller.*

T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, Publisher,
No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.
Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

NOW READY—SECOND EDITION.

SHELDON'S
MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION,
Containing a Graduated Course of
OBJECT LESSONS,
BY E. A. SHELDON,
Of Oswego, New-York.
Assisted by Miss JONES and Prof. KNOX.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of $1 00.

"This is a work by practical Teachers of large experience, and especially adapted to the wants of American schools.

We have seen no work of the kind which can claim to be equal in scope and comprehensiveness with the one prepared by Mr. Sheldon.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

It is the most complete and masterly work on Object Lessons yet published.—*Bost. Herald.*

One of the best books on the subject, and one of the most scholarly and complete.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

The best work of the kind we have met is this Manual: it is adapted by practical experiment to American schools.—*Springfield Republican.*

This is the most elaborate volume on this subject that has been placed in our hands. Those having the compilation of the work have gone into the subject in a fundamental manner.—*Boston Post.*

The practical character of the work commends it to the teacher.—*Tribune.*

The authors of this book have had especial facilities for the working out of their plans, and the system in their hands is has had, perhaps, a greater degree of success than in any others in this country.—*Illinois Teacher.*

Teachers should, and, we venture to predict, will procure and study this book.—*Chicago School Journal.*

It is by teachers who are evidently thoroughly practical *in every page they have written.—Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Now Ready,
COLOR CONSIDERED,
By Miss JONES, of Oswego, N. Y.
Price, 25 cents.
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

THE PROBLEM OF
AMERICAN DESTINY
SOLVED BY
SCIENCE AND HISTORY.
12mo. Cloth, 50c.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
SKETCHES OF THE WAR.
By Col. C. C. Nott,
Irvington Restaurant, N. Y. S. V.
12mo. Cloth, 75c.

The *Evening Post*, of Saturday, says: "Mr. C. C. Nott, in his excellent and well-written 'Sketches of the War,' gives a touching account of the sufferings and manner of life of the devoted Unionist he met and was at

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 126th-st., near 7th-av.
2 lots on 126th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
2 lots on 126th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
3 lots on 6th-av., near 126th-st. Also, 1 lot on 5th-av., near 126th-st; and part or whole of the 6th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Apply to H. A. STAVARD, No. 15 Wall-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

117 lots, size 18x100 feet, located as follows:
21 lots, on north side of Warren-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
16 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Baltic sts.
3 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Carlton-av and Washington-av.
3 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Wyckoff sts.
3 lots, fronting on Warren-st., between Flatbush and Carlton-avs.
1 lot, at junction of Flatbush-av. and Warren-st.
4 lots, on Butler-st., between 7th-av. and Flatbush-av.
12 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Warren and Baltic sts.
22 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Baltic and Butler sts.
12 lots, on block bounded by 6th and 7th avs., Butler and Baltic sts.
10 lots, fronting on Warren and Baltic sts., 100 feet west of 5th-av.

This property is located in the vicinity of extensive improvements, and some of the lots within two blocks of the Prospect Prospect Park. The Flatbush-av., 5th and Atlantic-avs. city cars pass within one block of all the lots. The streets are graded and paved and generally sewered; water and gas-pipe also laid. It is claimed to be the most advantageously-located unimproved property in Brooklyn; and having the attention of capitalists looking in this direction at present. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For maps and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March next, at noon, by P. HAL. CORLIES & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:

1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 25 feet 6 inches front and extending 50 feet deep; more or less, with lie right in the Hudson-square.

2. The house and lot No. 295 East Fourth-street, 169 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 3 inches deep, more or less.

3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 14 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.

4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 213 feet east of Tenth-avenue, and extending from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.

5. Six lots being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 232 feet 9 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less.
DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Store No. 242 Fulton-av. Four lots of ground, beautifully situated between Putnam, Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Two 3-story basement and cellar brick houses in Willoughby-st., between Lyme and Bedford avs. One ditto in Rockaway-st., between Lee and Marcy avs. One splendid 3-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. This is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 79, 81 and 83 Throop-st. House No. 196 Allen-st. One cottage, with two lots of ground, in Cypress Hills-av., opposite Cypress Hills Cemetery. A large number of valuable lots, either by the single lot or block, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church. The above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, corner Kent-av. and Grand-st., or to J. JOHNSON, Jr., corner Howes-st. and Lee-av., before 8 A. M. or between 6 and 7 P. M.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell at public auction, on the 16th fifth of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Court-house, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 10 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:

Lots Nos. one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block No. five (5), in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property. Sale absolute. Terms cash.
HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, City of New-York, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of corner property on Broadway. The property is situated above Wall-st., and is well improved. The building is of brown stone, modern, and in good order. *The situation is one that offers great advantages for a bank, insurance company or general business.* Size of lot 25 by 112. A large portion of the purchase money might remain on mortgage. For particulars address Box No. 494 Post-office.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR first-class dwellings on East 41st-street, between 5th and Madison avs., Nos. 8, 12, 14, 16. The houses are well built and neatly finished, replete with every convenience; houses 21x56 feet. Terms made easy. Also 3 houses and four lots of ground on 126th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story frame house, with high basement, pleasantly situated; gas and Croton water. Also five lots on 125th and 126th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. RAUH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class four-story brown-stone front houses, on a street 35 feet wide, Nos. 139, 141, 143 and 145 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by day's work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEADE, No. 34 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE.—THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick house, with modern improvements; lot 21 by 120, on east Baltic-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., two minutes walk from Flatbush-av. cars. Apply to GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story and basement brick houses, adjoining, with all the modern improvements, in good order; size about 36.x48; lot half the block; a fine corner-store on 2d-av., one of the best locations. Inquire at Cary's paint-store, No. 136 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP LOT FOR SALE LOW.—House brown stone, four stories, with all modern improvements; stable and gas, Croton, sewer, &c., on lot 25 feet front, and extra depth. Persons wishing to invest $19,00 or $20,000, apply to J. M. LUCKEY, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FULL LOT, with brick basement and two story and attic frame house, No. 321 West 29th-st., price $3,500; also, a three-story, basement and counter-cellar, No. 141 West 29th-st., with all the modern improvements, price $4,000. Apply to WM. BEADLE, No. 34 Wall-st., or 147 West 23d-st.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE CORNER house and lot on northeast corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburg; house two story, frame; lot 25 by 60 feet; is within two blocks of the Grand-st. line of cars. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 128 Fourth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 26 EAST 21ST-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 21x60, Reddish brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to
E. T. SNELLING, No. 26 Vesey-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO valuable lots on the south side of 66th-st., between Broadway and the 8th-av., (the street is curbed and guttered, and sidewalk flagged.) For particulars, inquire at No. 62 Hudson-st., in the store.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, 25 by 50 feet, with extension in the rear, on Madison-av., Murray Hill; neighborhood first-class; will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 32 Pine-st.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE STORY brick house and lot, situated on Van Brunt-st., third house south of Ewen, Brooklyn; is near the Hamilton ferry; has marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 128 Fourth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LEASE OF lot No. 107 East 21st-st., near M-av. Brick house, four-story, basement and cellar; with water, bath, gas and furnace; house 21x56 feet. Terms made easy. Also house and four lots of ground on 126th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story frame house, with high basement, pleasantly situated; gas and Croton water. Also five lots on 125th and 126th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. RAUH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

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BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE.—THREE-story, basement and sub

PROPOSALS.

Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A., No. 3 Broadway, N. Y., New-York, March 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, 4th inst., for the transportation from New-Orleans, La., to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, of 1,000 tons, or an average 20 hundred weight per wagon, of the quartermaster's stores in their warehouses, including the facilities for all shipping, furnishing wagons, assisting in the loading of the transports, and providing necessary for the transportation required from this date. Bids to be accompanied by an affidavit of ability, with sureties, indicating their responsible, and be addressed to the undersigned, or to the Quartermaster at New-Orleans.

For the transportation of hay and oats to New-Orleans.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Portsmouth,
Key West, Fla.,
Pensacola, Fla.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)

A. BOYD, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONTE, Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 125th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; question their rest, pen and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, etc. Mailed free for 25, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with mercury, quacks, impostors, advertising charlatans, should purchase this celebrated work, or consult the author. Address DR. LARMONTE, No. 131 Mason-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 2 Bond-st., Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONTE and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Medical Review, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO. 3.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most respectable medicine vendors.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 60 cents and $1 per box.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, cancer, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enables him to effect cures in cases where others of late have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores health to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualification, impotency, premature decay, speedily cured. The men who consult Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, enjoying the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure or no charges, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preparations never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies—Dr. Powers' Perfectual Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly obstructions. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies. Cases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any one can or will; and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to insure a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in 4 to 7 days, without change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few days. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Permanently distant, failing to receive prompt treatment cleansed in a day, or a permanent cure effected by writing a full disease. Medicines sent to Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Sexual Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the most recent cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—30,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—(Prof. Power, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*)

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 3 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 13th-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MILICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a full family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 12 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,586, Post-office, New-York City. For sale by M. RICHARDSON, 2 Mott-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicines prepared for females on which she can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. M. S. TAYLOR, Druggist, Sole Agent for Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can be seen at one interview. Residence, No. 167 6th-av., opposite 6th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in overcoming, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for persons of delicate constitutions, where the menstrual fluid—and this will satisfy our disappointed the anxious inquiries. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood in the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of Vegetable Compounds. The City is full of knaves who go to Twenty-Third to get Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and public physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1824.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years' experience, and the ability and time to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, near 36th-st., New-York. Send stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated and healed thousands. Young men, who are victims of folly, or the great casualty, HUNTER'S RED DROP will cure certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury; but promises the peculiarly reliable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to scorch, which his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some difficult patient who has exhausted the whole list of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beck for 16 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $20; on silver or rubber, $15; partial sets (gold) mechanically fitted, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

DENTISTRY.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF getting the best of dentistry, at moderate charges, can do so by calling at the office of the new Chemically Purified Chloroform and Ether. Gold sponge fillings; vulcanite, $3; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentistry, 50c.; extracting, 50c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, 96 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

CANADA, Grace, sails from Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, Moore, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 11.
ARABIA, Judge, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, Chear, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.

ROYAL MAIL leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.

RATES TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA AND MATANZAS.

TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.

The A No. 1 British steamship SHELDRAKE, Capt. JOHN ARRIS, carrying the U. S. Mail. Will sail as above.

From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., N. R.

Price of passage, in current funds, gold.

For freight or passage apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 52 Broadway, Or at No. 54 Beekman.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship MELLE, will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 21st March.

Experienced Surgeon attached to the steamer.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. Anson, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, March 7.

Rates of passage from New-York or Portland, according to accommodations, $61 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, 216 our principal office, No. 10 Broadway.

The FAR KEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 12.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 10 Broadway.

E. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, the Sarah del Norte, on or about the 20th inst. The fine British schooner

M. S. K. THORNE

will take in cargo at Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 32 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODT.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship "GEORGE CROMWELL," Capt. Jos. A. Poor, Will leave Pier 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock noon.

Passage, with accommodations unexcelled, $20.

No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday.

Freight taken at reduced rates. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 87 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The fine steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... March 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... March 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... March 21

Each steamer, proceeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30 00
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 35 00
First cabin to Paris ..... 100 | Steerage to Paris 40 00
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 60 | Steerage to Hamburg 20 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c., at equality low rates.

Parties bringing Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, gen. $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $30; from Queenstown, $28. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau $40
Passage money to Havana 60

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—Consignees per steamship *Africa*, now discharging at Jersey City, are requested to attend at once to the receipt of their goods. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States Distinct-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 8, 10, 2, 4, 6, 8.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Thursday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 30th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time tables.

JOHN BURGHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 6 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, at 12 P. M., Ship train will run through to Greenport, connecting Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
10 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:30 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Hackettstown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassadaiaga and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 4 and 12 A. M., and 3:15 and 9 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:27 and 6:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 9, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic Houses connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 6:35 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M., on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at; 15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY MARE, FIFteen hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind; can trot inside of 2:50. Inquire at No. 48 Bayard-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

R SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 80 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.

A CARD.

MAX MARETZEK has the honor to announce that all his artistic arrangements are completed, and that the artists, orchestra, chorus and mise-en-scène in every department are thoroughly competent, and that the opening night of the season will be

FRIDAY, March 6,

The Signora had intended to have commenced the season on Wednesday evening, but owing to the non-arrival of the scenery from the old Bowery, and the Signor Padilla, the new baritone, she was detained there in consequence of the indisposition of the lady, and did not leave with the other artists, though his arrival is hourly expected; the Director has concluded to postpone the opening night until FRIDAY, it being his earnest desire to commence the season in the most full and artistically complete style, with all his leading artists and the utmost talent. The season will, therefore, commence on

FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,

When Verdi's opera of

IL TROVATORE

will be presented, with the following cast:

UNITED PRESENTED CAST:
MADAME JOSEPHINE MEDORI
as Leonora. Her first appearance in America.
MLLE. HENRIETTA SUCZEE
as Azucena. Her first appearance in America.
SIGNOR FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI
as Manrico. His first appearance in America.
SIGNOR DOMENICO BELLINI
as Di Luna. His first appearance in America.
SIGNOR D. COLLETTI as Ferando.
Mons. FIORES as Ines. Her MULLER as the Gipsy.

The Orchestra, on this occasion, MAX MARETZEK.

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A sufficiency for free admission cannot be obtained at by the Management.

THE GRAND SALE OF TICKETS

The box office will be open for the sale of reserved seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schlesinger's, No. 701 Broadway, and Kerr & Anthony's, stationery store, corner of Vesey and Fifth-sts.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE FIRST GRAND MATINEE

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Tickets are now on sale at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

ONCE MORE.

THE GREAT DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

DR. COLTON

And the celebrated questionist of

FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS.

In consequence of the unprecedented success of their farewell performances, will give one more

GRAND CONCERT

For forty-five minutes, to be followed by

DR. COLTON

With an exhibition of

THE LAUGHING GAS.

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3,

TEN LADIES AND EIGHT GENTLEMEN

will again inhale the gas.

During the evening Dr. Colton will exhibit an air gun, such as exercised in his lectures on mechanics.

GEO. BARRS,

and fire a bullet through a 1½ inch plank, showing the tremendous elastic force of the air.

Tickets 25 cents; two tickets 38 cents.

Doors open at 6½. Music to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

EIGHTH SEASON.

The FOURTH SOIREE of the present season will take place TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.

The programme consists of the following works, viz.:

Quartet in F major, No. 5, Op. 18, by ..... Beethoven
Trio in B flat major, Opus 99, by ..... Schubert
Quartet in C major, No. 2, Opus 16, by ..... Reinecke

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Single tickets 51 each, or three tickets, $2.

For sale at the door, and at the music stores of Beer & Schlesinger, No. 701 Broadway, Messrs. Schaefferberg & Lois, No. 708 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI,

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1863.

MLLE. PATTI will be assisted by

Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor; Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist; Signor ABBLLA, Conductor.

IN A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 10,

AMBULANCE AND SANITARY TROOPS,

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.—COMPLETE Course in Vocal Culture, Elocution and the New Gymnastic, at No. 38 East 27th-st. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs. Stammering radically cured. Classes now forming.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for inspection and hearing upon complaint, after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 20th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and omissions, and for the purpose of hearing the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves aggrieved by any assessment make application to the Commissioners during the period above specified, in order to obtain the relief provided for by Chapter 314, Laws of 1857, which provides that "During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made to the Commissioners by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected; if such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of property, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and if upon proof the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in regard to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined touching the same by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected; and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just and equitable; their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment, unless it shall appear, upon oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the time prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library, Brown, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
ISAAC ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS FIRM OF J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. H. BRUNDAGE, Jr.
J. E. CUTHBERT.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jr.

NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1863.

This is to certify that we, whose names are undersigned, have formed a limited partnership, and

1st. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CUTHBERT & CUNNINGHAM.

2d. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by such partnership is that of distilling and dealing in alcohol and oils.

3d. The names of all the general and special partners, and residence of each partnership, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz.:

John H. Cuthbert, who is a general partner, and resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and place of New-York, and contributes thirty thousand dollars capital to the common stock; and James H. Brundage, Jr., who is a special partner, and resides in the same place.

4th. That the said James H. Brundage, Jr., has contributed fifty thousand dollars, in cash, as capital to the common stock of said partnership.

5th. That said partnership is to commence on the 26th day of February, 1863, and is to continue on the 26th day of June, 1863.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 26th day of February, A. D., 1863.

J. H. BRUNDAGE, Jr.
J. E. CUTHBERT.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jr.

NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SIMMONS & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOS. S. SIMMONS has purchased the interest of Theo. B. Taylor and Simeon Simmons, and will sign in settlement of the business of the late firm.

THOS. S. SIMMONS,
THEO. B. TAYLOR,
SIMEON SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of SIMMONS, RUTTER & CO., as successors of the late firm of Simmons & Taylor, for conducting the leather and boot and shoe finding business, and also in connection therewith, the manufacture and sale of morocco and linings of every description, at the old stand, Nos. 8 and 10 Spring-st.

THOS. S. SIMMONS,
WM. RUTTER,
(late of the firm of John Tent & Rutter,)
SIMEON SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE SUBscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of GEORGE W. WHITE & CO., for the sale of goods adapted for manly wear; shirts, sewing, on commission, at No. 87 Reade-st.—New-York, March 2, 1863.

GEORGE W. WHITE,
(of the late firm of White, Bramhall & Lockwood.)
G. WILLIS WHITE, Jr.

MR. BENSON VANVLIET IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.

LOCKWOOD & MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, FIFTEENTH NIGHT, FIFTEENTH NIGHT, of the brilliant and successful

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,

FOURTH WEEK of the Comedy, by Benedix, of

FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, SPLENDID SCENERY,

ELEGANT DRESSES, ELABORATE STAGE ARRANGEMENTS, and

UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

The last NOVELTY,

"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"

"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"

"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"

Sung by

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

Is nightly received with

MR. WALCOT, Sr.,

THE ARAB GIANT.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1863,

FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

MRS. JOHN WOOD

As QUEEN LEGEDDA.

FAGE PITCHIN,

MR. WALCOT, Sr., ... ORIGINAL JACOBS.
THE ARAB GIANT, ... as KING BACHEYMOUG.
To conclude with the farce comedy of
Ed. BIRD, SEWARD.

WINTER GARDEN.

Second week of the highly successful engagement of the distinguished artiste,

MISS MARY PROVOST,

Supported by the favorite young actor,

MR. L. HERBERT,

And the entire company of the theatre,

A MOST GENUINE SUCCESS.

Received by a crowded and fashionable audience with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approbation.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3,

Miss Mary Provost's very "taking" and adaptation of the Parisian Sensation Drama, in prologue and four acts, entitled

LUCIE D'ARVILLE;
LUCIE D'ARVILLE;
OR,
A WIFE'S TRIALS.

Produced with new scenery and all the effects of this extensive theatre.

MARY PROVOST in her great character of LUCIE D'ARVILLE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 6,

J. Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play, arranged in 4 acts,

LOVE,
OR THE
COUNTESS AND THE SERF.

For Miss MARY PROVOST'S first BENEFIT in her native city. Places may be secured on entrance.

Open at 7. Begin at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1863,

SECOND EXHIBITION AND DRILL

OF THE

AMBULANCE AND SANITARY TROOPS,

Commanded by

Col. HENRY R. FOOTE.

Given at the request of Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Hall, Prosper M. Wetmore, Alexander Hamilton, and many other of our most prominent citizens, to illustrate the practical duties performed by such a corps in providing for our wounded in time of battle.

GRAFULLA'S

Celebrated Seventh Regiment National Guard Band will furnish the Music.

CARDS OF ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

KISLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, March 3, 1863,

IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERTE OU FERMEE.

LUCIE DIEZ,

HELOISE ET GARGAILLOU.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.

H. JARDONVILLE, No. 823 Broadway.

THURSDAY, March 5—EXTRA NIGHT.

BENEFIT of Mlle. MARGUERITE DE SOUHELIER.

SATURDAY—MATINEE FRANCAIS, at 1 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—608 BROADWAY.

Four Grand Panoramas on the Same Night.

Panorama of the THE WAR.

Panorama of the MISSISSIPPI.

Panorama of the OHIO.

Panorama of the MISSOURI.

Exhibiting together over 2,000 miles of magnificent inland scenery, with all of the important points and cities now the scene of stirring military operations. Among these, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Memphis, St. Louis, New-Orleans. These four Panoramas combined form the grandest Panoramic display ever presented to a New-York audience.

EVERY EVENING at 7½, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 10,

A TABLEAU FROM THE HISTORY OF THE WAR,

By the

AMBULANCE AND SANITARY CORPS,

SUNSET ON THE COAST OF MAINE.

PAINTED BY ALEXANDER WUST,

on free exhibition at

SCHAUS' GALLERY,

No. 749 Broadway.

FAIRS.

THE LADIES OF THE ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold a Fair for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., to commence on MONDAY, April 13, and continue throughout the week. The ladies solicit donations of articles or money, which may be sent to the depot, Ward School No. 14, East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.—Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, officers, and others, are respectfully requested to aid in disseminating the following notice, which is of interest to all who have friends in the army:

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Sanitary Commission have made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously with regard to patients in the United States General Hospitals at the following points: (Others will be added.)

Eastern Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

Washington, Point Lookout,
Georgetown, Annapolis,
Alexandria, Baltimore,
Frederick City,

Western Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

Cincinnati, Danville,
New-Albany, Perryville,
Jeffersville, Spring Grove,
Covington, Gallatin,
Lexington, Nashville.

Information will, under ordinary circumstances, be given to any one applying for it, in answer to any or all of the following inquiries. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return mail; if in person, it will be answered at once:

1. Is ..... [giving his name and regiment] at present in the hospitals?
2. If so, what is his ward or address?
3. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

More specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District of Columbia hospitals will be furnished within twenty-four hours after a request to do so is received at the Washington office.

The office of the Directory will be open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and, in urgent cases, applicants may ring the door-bell and be received at any hour of the night.

Much inconvenience in conducting the business of the Directory having arisen where visitors have been given

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

The amendment providing for an Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury was rejected.

Mr. Fessenden offered an amendment, providing that the salary of the collector shall exceed $5,000, exclusive of his office. Adopted.

Mr. Collamer offered an amendment, laying a tax of 3 per cent. on all ships, steamboats, canal-boats, and all other vessels or water-craft hereafter built. Agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 12.

By consent, a resolution was adopted granting the Committee on the Conduct of the War leave to hold sessions 30 days after Congress adjourns.

Mr. Hemphill moved to strike out the tax of 15 cents a pound on manufactured tobacco. He said it was an unjust and onerous tax on the people of his State. Rejected. Yeas 16, Nays 23.

Mr. Anthony offered an amendment that on raw or manufactured cotton, the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported *from this side of the Cape*, shall pay no greater duty *than is imposed on the same article when imported* directly from the places beyond the cape. Adopted.

When the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden insisted on a separate vote on each amendment.

The amendment increasing the tax on custom tailors', shoemakers' work, to 3 per cent., was not concurred in. So the tax remains 1 per cent.

The bill passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the indemnification bill.

At 10¼ o'clock Mr. Wade addressed the Senate at length. He considered this bill as the most dangerous to the liberties of the people.

In the Senate, at 3 o'clock, Mr. Cowan is speaking. A few people are left in the galleries; no ladies are present. The Senators are stretched out on all the sofas. People are also lying on the benches in the galleries, and a few are asleep.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue registers to certain vessels in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill supplemental to the act regulating the judicial system of the United States.

This amendment gave the District Courts admiralty jurisdiction over the lakes and adjacent waters.

The House passed the Senate bill granting lands to Wisconsin and Michigan for military road purposes.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill granting permission to the Independent Telegraph Company—the line extending from Portland to Washington—to extend their wires into the District of Columbia. The amendment grants similar privileges to any other corporation or company.

The House passed the Senate bill, authorizing the Paymaster-General to take immediate measures for the payment of the sick and wounded in the convalescents' camps and hospitals, within 60 days.

The Senate bill to organize a Signal Corps, after amendment, was passed.

The House, by a vote of 97 against 45, concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to indemnify the President and others for suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

So the bill reads as follows:

AN ACT relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon a certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner, under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the Judge or Court having issued the said writ so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force and said rebellion continue.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War be and they are hereby directed, as soon as may be practicable, to furnish to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia, a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has continued unsupaired in the said Federal Courts, who are now, or may hereafter be, held as prisoners of the United States, by order or authority of the President of the United States, or either of said Secretaries, in any fort, arsenal or other place, as State or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war; the said list to contain the names of all those who reside in the respective jurisdictions of said Judges, or who may be deemed by the said Secretaries, or either of them, to have violated any law of the United States in any of said jurisdictions, and also the date of each arrest—the Secretary of State to furnish a list of such persons as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the State Department, and the Secretary of War a list of such as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the Department of War. And in all cases where a Grand Jury, having attended any of said Courts having jurisdiction as the premises, after the passing of this act, and after the furnishing of said list, as aforesaid, *has terminated its session without finding* an indictment, or presentment, or other proceeding against any such person, it shall be the duty of the Judge of said Court forthwith to make an order that any such prisoner desiring a discharge from said imprisonment be brought before him to be discharged; and every officer of the United States having custody of such prisoner is hereby directed immediately to obey and execute said Judge's order; and in case he shall refuse or refuse to do so, he shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the common jail for a period not less than six months, in the discretion of the Court: *Provided*, however, That no person shall be discharged by virtue of the provisions of this act until after he or she shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to support the Constitution thereof; and that he or she will not hereafter, in any way, encourage or give aid and comfort to the present rebellion or the supporters thereof; *And provided*, also, that the Judge or Court before whom such person may be brought, before discharging him or her from imprisonment, shall have power, on examination of the case, and, if public safety shall require it, shall be required to cause him or her to enter into recognizance, with or without surety, in a sum to be fixed by said Judge or Court, to keep the peace and be of good behavior toward the United States and its citizens for a time to time, and at such times as such Judge or Court may direct, appear before said Judge or Court to be further dealt with, according to law, as the circumstances may require. And it shall be the duty of the District-Attorney of the United States to attend such examination before the Judge.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any of such prisoners shall be under indictment or presentment, any offence against the laws of the United States, and by existing laws bail or a recognizance may be taken for the appearance for the trial of such person, it shall be the duty of said judge at once to discharge such person upon bail or recognizance, for trial as aforesaid. And in case the said Secretaries of State and War shall for any reason refuse or omit to furnish the said list of persons held as prisoners aforesaid at the time of the passage of this act, within twenty days thereafter, and of such persons as thereafter may be arrested, within twenty days from the time of the arrest, any citizen may, after a Grand Jury shall have terminated its session without finding an indictment or presentment, as provided in the second section of this act, by a petition alleging the facts aforesaid touching any of the persons so aforesaid imprisoned, supported by the oath of such petitioner or any other credible person, obtain and be entitled to have the said Judge's order to discharge such prisoner, on the same terms and conditions prescribed in the second section of this act: *Provided*, however, That the said Judge shall be satisfied such allegations are true.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, shall be a defence in all Courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done, or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order, or under color of any law of Congress; and such defence may be made by special plea, or under the general issue.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any officer, civil or military, or against any other person, for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or any act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Congress, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such Court, or if such appearance shall have been entered before the passage of this act, then at the next session of the Court in which such suit or prosecution is pending, file a petition stating the facts, and verified by affidavit, for the removal of the cause for trial at the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his filing in such Court, on the first day of its session, copies of such process and other proceedings against him, and also for his appearing in such Court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the State Court to accept the surety, and proceed no further in the cause or prosecution; and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged. And such copies being filed as aforesaid in said Court of the United States, the cause shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been brought by said District-Attorney original process, whenever may be the method in dispute or the defence claimed, or whenever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding. And any order in favor of the goods or estate of the defendant, by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached, to answer final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment had it been rendered in the Court in which the suit or prosecution was commenced. And it shall be lawful in any such action or prosecution which may be now pending or hereafter commenced, before any State Court whatever, for any cause aforesaid, after final judgment, for either party to remove and transfer, by appeal, such case during the session or term of said Court, at which the same shall have taken place, from such Court to the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be held in the district in which such appeal shall be taken, in manner aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the person taking such appeal to produce and file in the said Circuit Court attested copies of the process, proceedings and *judgment in such cause; and it shall also be competent for either party, within six months after the rendition* of a judgment in any such case, by writ of error or other process, to remove the same to the Circuit Court of the United States of that district in which such judgment shall have been rendered; and the said Circuit Court shall thereupon proceed to try and determine the facts and the law in such action, in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced, the judgment in such case notwithstanding. And any bail which may have been taken, or property attached, shall be holden on the final judgment of the said Circuit Court in such action, in the same manner as if no such removal and transfer had been made, as aforesaid. And the State Court from which any such action, civil or criminal, may be removed and transferred, as aforesaid, upon the parties giving good and sufficient security for the prosecution thereof, shall allow the same to be removed and transferred, and proceed no further in the case: Provided, however, that if the party aforesaid shall fail duly to enter the removal and transfer, as aforesaid, in the Circuit Court of the United States, agreeably to this act, the State Court, by which judgment shall have been rendered, and from which the transfer and removal shall have been made, as aforesaid, shall be authorized, on motion for that purpose, to issue execution, and to carry into effect any such judgment, the same as if no such removal and transfer had been made: And provided also, That no such appeal or writ of error shall be allowed in any action or prosecution in which the final judgment shall have been rendered in favor of the defendant or respondent by the State Court. And if in any suit hereafter commenced the plaintiff is nonsuited or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any suit or prosecution described in this act, in which final judgment may be rendered in the Circuit Court, may be carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court, whatever may be the amount of said judgment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, shall be maintained for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or by or under any act of Congress, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years next after such arrest, imprisonment, trespass or wrong may have been done or committed, or act may have been omitted to be done: *Provided*, That in no case shall the limitation herein provided commence to run until the passage of this act, as that no party shall, by virtue of this act, be debarred of his remedy by suit or prosecution until two years from and after the passage of this act.

The following is the vote of the House agreeing to the report of the Committee of Conference:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Va., Blair of Pa., Blake, Brown of Va., Bullington, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Deming, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, Sly, Fenton, J. D. Fernando, Fessenden, Flanders, Fisher, Franchot, Goodwin, Hahn, Hale, Harrison, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Killinger, Lansing, Leary, Johnson, Longyear, Low, McIndoe, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Me., Nixon, Olin, Patton, Phelps of Cal., Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice of Me., Riddle, Rollins of N. H., Sargent, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas of Md., Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Vance, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Ind., Wilson, Windom, Worcester, Francis Carter.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Allen of Illinois, Ancona, Biddle, Dunlap, English, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Calvert, Cravens, Crisfield, Delaplaine, Holman, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Shiel Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Thomas of Massachusetts, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Yeaman.

Mr. Porter, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference, made a report upon the disagreeing votes on the bill amendatory of the act establishing the Court of Claims, which was adopted.

The bill, as now amended and passed, provides for two additional Judges, and retains the present jurisdiction of the Court.

The House passed the Senate bill disapproving certain acts of the Nevada Legislature touching the right of foreign mining corporations within the Territory.

The House took up the Senate bill reorganizing the Courts off the District of Columbia, and authorizing the appointment of new Judges.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee. Not agreed to—57 against 71.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to table it.

Mr. Vooehees, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from voting.

This was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Voorhees was *excused, and to lay that motion on the table.*

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) raised the point that mere dilatory motions could not be made pending a demand for the previous question.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. Bingham subsequently withdrew his question.

No quorum voted on the yea and nay vote on Mr. Vallandigham's motion.

The roll was then called thrice in succession, no quorum voting either time, though a count by the Speaker showed that a quorum was present.

On taking the vote for the fifth time, a quorum voted 78 against 20.

The question recurred on Mr. Pendleton's motion to lay the District bill on the table, when

Mr. Pendleton asked that he be excused from voting.

No quorum voted.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved that there be a call of the House, and the question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed a compromise that the House now take a recess till 7 o'clock, and the further consideration be postponed till to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

This met with a general acquiescence.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections reported a bill authorizing the Acting Governors of Tennessee and Louisiana to issue writs of elections for Representatives to Congress according to the laws of those States.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposing the bill, said the free black man had not the privilege of voting in Louisiana. The bill said every free person.

Mr. Dawes explained that that part of the bill was drawn by the Mr. Hahn, the Representative from Louisiana, and the words were copied from the Constitution of that State. Besides the Constitution of the United States fixed the qualifications of voters.

Mr. Wickliffe said the word "white" would no hurt the clause.

The bill passed by a vote of 104 against 27.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States passed.

The Senate bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches at 4 feet 8½ inches passed.

The House passed the following Senate bills:

One providing that the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of one Chief Justice and nine Associate Justices, one of whom shall hold Court in the new Circuit of California and Oregon.

One granting alternate sections of land to Kansas for railroad and telegraphic purposes.

One with an amendment as a substitute, providing that there shall be appointed one midshipman, between 14 and 18 years of age, for each member and delegate in the House, recommended by the members and delegates of the present Congress, to immediately form a class, according to the present regulations and qualifications for admission.

One giving the right of preemption to settlers on the Scenel Ranch, California.

One authorizing the Postmaster-General to take such measures as may be advisable to avoid losses to the Department, owing to the failure to prepay foreign correspondence.

One giving to soldiers discharged in consequence of wounds or sickness, the same bounty as if they had served two years.

One providing for the removal of certain bands of Sioux Indians from Kansas.

One merging the two branches of army Engineers.

One authorizing the President to confer brevet rank on such commissioned officers as have, or may hereafter distinguish themselves by gallant action; such brevet not to carry additional pay.

One to carry into effect the recent convention with Peru for the settlement of claims, providing for the appointment of two Commissioners and other officers.

One to facilitate the taking of testimony to be used in foreign countries for legal purposes.

One granting the use of Judiciary, or Armory square, on which to erect a Home for Destitute Newsboys.

One to incorporate the Institution for the Education of the Colored Youth of the District of Columbia.

The House laid on the table the Senate bill to survey and sell the Mendocino Reservation in California.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution to thanks to Gen. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under his command, for gallantry and good conduct at Murfreesboro.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, (Dem.,) reported a bill from the Chamber of Commerce, in relation of the revenue and to punish fraud. Passed.

Mr. Stevens, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported from the Naval Committee the Senate bill authorizing the President to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal. Passed.

The Senate's resolution authorizing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to continue in session thirty days after the adjournment of Congress, to complete their consideration of important evidence, passed.

The bill locating a branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, passed.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, which passed, in relation to the revenue, and reducing the duty on printing paper from 30 to 20 per centum.

At 11.45 the House adjourned.

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

Position of the United States Government on The Intervention of Foreign Powers.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1862.

SIR: Ideas of appeal, mediation, and intervention seem to hold their place in the European mind, although their novelty has long since worn off. Our representatives abroad, therefore, under the apprehension that some form of interference may be attempted or adopted, frequently and urgently ask for information concerning the purposes of this Government.

No foreign State has at any time communicated or intimated to us, in any way, a design, or even a disposition, to take a new attitude in regard to our domestic affairs. Generally, the communications which we have received have been marked with directness and frankness. It would, therefore, imply an unbecoming and even unreal distrust on our part to assume that any hostile intentions are indulged by the maritime Powers of Europe.

On the other hand, this Government can at no time forget that *foreign intervention is the inevitable result of long-continued domestic strife*; nor can we forget that the existing attitude of all those Powers was assumed without their having given us any previous notice; that it is anomalous, and, although unintentionally so, it is nevertheless practically unfriendly and injurious. The Government, moreover, cannot affect to be ignorant that disloyal citizens of the United States are abroad, and that parties and manors are agitating Europe to induce or oblige its Governments to intervene. Besides these circumstances, it must be remembered that the prosecution of civil war is attended by accidents which beget misapprehensions and excite passions and prejudices in foreign States. It is therefore our duty to act as if we supposed that some of the maritime Powers, although they are not indeed waiting upon occasion, may yet, upon some unexpected vicissitude, be found directly or indirectly allied and cooperating with our internal enemies.

I think that the instructions which have issued from this Department have not left our representatives any room to doubt that *it is the determination of the Government to defend the integrity of the country and maintain the Union, under all circumstances and against all who in any case may assail them*. I think, moreover, that the magnitude and the character of our land and naval preparations indicate the same determination, which is the result, not of variable impulses, but of fixed convictions and unchanged principles.

Formal declarations of a policy, clearly enough revealed without them, are unnecessary and generally injudicious, because they provoke needless and often embarrassing criticism and debate.

Our representatives abroad are nevertheless entitled to understand, and sometimes it may be profitable for them to know, the grounds upon which a fixed and important policy is pursued.

While the nation is convulsed with a civil strife of unexampled proportions, it would be impolitic, perilous, and criminal to incur or provoke foreign wars. Reviewing the whole course of the existing Administration, I may safely claim that it shows that, even if the Government had been left to conduct its foreign relations altogether irresponsively of the civil war, it would yet have chosen and maintained a policy of peace, harmony and friendship toward all nations. It has, only under special cases, under extraordinary circumstances, to do no injustice, to give no offence, and to offer and receive explanations in a liberal spirit, whenever they are possible, and thus to make sure that it, at any time, either accidentally or through the intrigues of the insurgents, we shall incur the misfortune of collision with foreign States, our position will then be one of pure and reproachless self-defence.

The nation has a *right, and it is its duty, to live.* Those who favor and give aid to the insurrection, upon whatever pretext, assailing the nation in an hour of danger, and, therefore, they cannot be held or regarded as its friends. In taking this ground, the United States claim only what they concede to all other nations. No State can be really independent in any other position.

Willing, however, to avert difficulties by conciliatory explanations, we frankly confess to the conviction that *either the insurrection must be subdued and suppressed, or the nation must perish. The case admits of no compromise.* If we have no fear of failure, it is because we know that no other Government than this could stand in this country, and that permanent dismemberment of it is impossible. The principal masses of the population are content with the present system, and cannot be brought to oppose or to surrender it. The faction which is attempting to destroy it, although infatuated and energetic, is, relatively to the whole people, as inconsiderable one. The natural highways of the country, extended sounds and lakes, and long, widely branching rivers, combine with artificial roads, to bind the whole can *neither be removed nor permanently broken by any mere political force whatsoever.* The so-called Gulf States need the free use of all these highways, and those who dwell upon their borders will not consent to be shut out from the ocean. The wealth and patronage of the whole nation are needful to perfect civilization on the Pacific coast, and the Atlantic States must forever derive protection and support from the recesses of the continent. Those who are attempting to break up the Union must either substitute new commercial and social connections for the highways now existing, or they must invent and establish a new political system which will preserve them. Nature opposes the former project. The wit of man fails to suggest not merely a better political system, having the same objects as the present Union, but even any possible substitute for it.

If it be said that these arguments are disposed of by the fact that civil war has occurred in defiance of them, I answer that the civil war is not yet ended. It can be replied that at least there is a manifest danger of dissolution of the Union, I rejoin that the occurrence of the civil war at most proves only that in this country, as in every other, it is possible for faction to interrupt the course of civil administration and to substitute anarchy for law. I do not know that any wise man has ever doubted that possibility. Sedition is, as I suppose, a vice inherent and latent in every political state. But the condition of anarchy is not only anomalous but necessarily a transient one. I do not pretend to say how long the deplorable disturbance of existing peace may continue, nor what extreme the anarchy which prevails in the southern part of the country may reach. It may be that the storm may continue one or more years longer, and that there may be a dissolution of society in that unhappy region. But after such a convulsion every State requires repose and again seeks peace, safety and freedom; and it will have them, if possible, under the political system which is best adapted to these ends. Alexander Cæsar and Napoleon, each in his time, cast down established States and substituted new ones in their places. Yet the hand that made the violent change had hardly been withdrawn when the subverted States reappeared, standing more firmly than before on their ancient foundations.

It is freely admitted that the salvation of the Union depends on the will and the choice of the American people, and that they are now engaged in a fierce conflict upon that very question. But sooner or later there must come a truce, because civil war cannot be indefinitely endured. Will there then be reconciliation? It cannot happen otherwise. When such a time arrives, any society will prefer the attainable to the unattainable object, the greater to the lesser advantage, and will bury every domestic difference to save itself from the worst of all political evils—foreign conquest and domination. *The object of the insurgents is the fortifying and extending of African Slavery.* Is the object, under existing circumstances, really attainable? Is it not becoming more manifestly impossible every day that the war is prolonged? Is even the continuance of Slavery itself worth the sacrifices which the war has brought? It is assumed that the insurgents, however erroneously, are determined upon that point. I reply that it is always a class, or a sect, or a party, or the whole country that ultimately makes the peace; and hence it has happened that hardly one out of a hundred attempted revolutions have ever been successful. Is not this the instruction of the civil wars of England, France and San Domingo?

The consideration that this is a Republican State has been heretofore imported upon the correspondence of this Department, and it cannot be too steadily kept in view by our representatives in Europe. Precisely because it is both a Federal and a Republican State, with its cohesion resulting from the choice of the people in two distinct processes, the nation must cease to exist when a foreign authority is admitted to any control over its councils. It must continue to be the nation it has been, or it will not exist at all. Slavery has hitherto been [illegible]

[illegible] with the South of the Atlantic Ocean, and by social customs and habits widely differing from those of Europe prevail. Among these differences this one is deeply seated; we neither have sought nor can we easily seek, consent, concession, or advice of the Old World. We have no voice in the Congresses of Europe, and we cannot allow them a representation in our popular assemblies. All of the American States have been heretofore equally free from European control. This fact, that it is common to all the States, has hitherto been a bond of union between them. It is, perhaps, the only one which, in the present state of feeling, can be relied upon to bring them back to their ancient relations. Should we, in this crisis, be so unfortunate as to lose it, even if these States should return to their allegiance, they would be but little more than nominally our fellow-citizens. Our sympathies, our interests, our laws, our institutions, would be those of strangers and foreigners. Our ancient friendship would be but a memory. Our mutual intercourse would be that which we have with the Republic of Mexico. Our commerce would be crippled, our navigation would be annoyed, our ports would be closed against each other, our agriculture would be paralyzed, our manufactures would be ruined, our population would be diminished, our treasury would be bankrupt, our credit would be destroyed, our pride would be humiliated, our power would be crushed, our glory would be departed, and we should be a prey to all the world. These are the consequences which would follow the success of the present rebellion, even if it should be crowned with the utmost measure of success which its authors can hope for. On the other hand, if we maintain our present position, we shall be able to reject all those consequences, and we shall be able to do more than that. We shall be able to maintain the Union, with its present extent, and with its present relations to the family of nations. We